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LIQUOR STORES OF CANADA PUT INTO POLITICS

Large Gifts to Campaign Funds of Both Parties Disclosed at Inquiry

DECEITFUL METHODS USED TO AVOID TAX

Profits to Provinces From Sales Exert Pressure to Increase Trade

To show the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition; to present some of the latest moral, social, and economic aspects of the subject, and to point out how prohibition is proving its worth and why it should be strengthened rather than modified, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 18 articles to help clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign. The following article, the fifth in the series, presents the latest results of first-hand investigation as to how the systems of liquor sale and control in Canada work, and furnishes a basis for judging the worth of the proposal that the same system be adopted in the United States. Other articles on the Canadian system will appear later.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
TORONTO, Ont.—There are more than 100 Ontario liquor stores, and the interior of every one is quiet and decorous. The uninitiated would never guess by himself what it is that the quiet clerks behind the partitions are selling. The furnishings are as severe and dignified as those of a bank, but of a bank that is somewhat down at heels, with none of the ornate and ostentatious display of marble and brass.

At first glimpse this clean and discreet government liquor shop seems a long way from the old American corner saloon, with its rowdy element and its corrupting influence on city government. And yet, on examining the matter a little further, one concludes that the distance between the two may not be so far after all.

At least that is the contention of those who oppose the Canadian system of provincial liquor sale. Certainly the new style government shop is in politics. It must be, in a political system in which the liquor shop plays politics from the inside. The truth of these charges will be taken up a little later, after the Government sale system has been described.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Register, Vote, Mrs. Catt's Plea to Women's Council

Long Campaign for Suffrage Emphasized in Her Non-Partisan Appeal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—In the campaign for woman suffrage, "which began in candlelight, and ended in the roar of the motor," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, carried from her home in New Rochelle to a luncheon arranged by the National Council of Women in New York City and out over the country in the national radio hook-up which was the council's non-partisan appeal to women to register and vote.

The individual is insignificant, Mrs. Catt told her audience, but "American citizens together on Nov. 6 are going to do the biggest thing ever done for self-government. No election makes a final decision upon questions, she added, "but a movement, a trend of thought, may be started which the election will push forward or check," so that "any and all elections may be crucial."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt deplored the fact that women do not vote because of absence from the city, or reluctance to tell their age, or Tuesday being housecleaning day. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt deplored the fact that women do not vote because of absence from the city, or reluctance to tell their age, or Tuesday being housecleaning day.

The speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause, was translated essentially afterward by Dr. Schmidt, a Foreign Office interpreter. At the conclusion, the chairman announced that the Graf Zeppelin had just downed Philadelphia amidst general enthusiasm. It was decided to cable Dr. Eckner congratulations on his participation in the cause of peace.

Mr. Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley are accompanying Mr. MacDonald, Colonel Wedgwood, former member of the MacDonald Cabinet, is also in Berlin and spoke last night at Kroll's Theater over the future of Jewish Palestine.

COMMISSIONER GOES TO CANADA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Sir William Clark, Great Britain's new High Commissioner for Canada, in a statement to the press upon the eve of his departure from Southampton for his new post, expressed his gratification at the prospect of serving the people of the Dominion as well as the mother country.

Ford Bases Continued Prosperity on Dry Law Under Hoover Régime

HENRY FORD, in answer to a question, "What condition in American life today most emphatically testifies to the value of prohibition?" asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, made this statement:

"If you want to know where prohibition counts the most, ask the women in the homes which are better because of the prosperity that has come with prohibition.

"Prohibition is an issue in this campaign because it is a part of our prosperity.

"We cannot have industrial prosperity without sobriety, and in this country at least we have not been able to get sobriety without prohibition. It may be that Americans go to extremes, as some of our critics say, but a good extreme is always preferable to a bad one. The American woman will tell you that the American home does not object to an extreme of sober living.

"The first effect of a reversal of prohibition would be a decline in wages. Our high wage rate is based on steady efficient workmanship, and whatever interferes with that basis will bring wages down. For that reason, American labor does not oppose prohibition; it knows the relation between sobriety and high earning power. So, when you consider that the American workman and his wife are both convinced of the practical benefits of the present system, you can hardly imagine them overturning it. Even if the men were foolish enough to do so, the women would not.

"Mr. Hoover embodies this national belief about the connection between prosperity and prohibition. There are no 'ifs' or 'buts' in his position. He favors a continuance of prohibition, and he wishes it to succeed, because he favors a continuance of the present upward trend of prosperity for the American home. I think that election day will show that this is where the majority of the American people agree with him.

"We may say of both candidates that neither of them has adopted his position for campaign purposes. Each of them stands now just where he was known to stand before his nomination. Each of them honestly presents a position which he held for a long time previous to his running for the Presidency. The question to be settled is, which position the majority of the American people endorse. I think they are with Hoover."

BRITISH LABOR LEADER SPEAKS IN REICHSTAG

Ramsay MacDonald Discusses Peace Problem Before Distinguished Audience

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The Committee for International Discussion, similar to the committees already formed in Great Britain and the United States, which has just been founded in Germany, invited Ramsay MacDonald to address the meeting on its opening night, yesterday, in the Reichstag. The committee is composed of the leaders of the great parties in the Reichstag. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the People's Party; Herr von Lindemann, German Nationalist; Professor Kaas and Professor Bredt, Roman Catholic and Economic; the Reichstag's President, Herr Loebe, Social Democrat, and also Albert Einstein, Gerhart Hauptmann, Frau von Hindenburg, daughter-in-law of the Reich's President, General von Seeckt, Dr. von Siemens, Franz von Mendelssohn and others interested in the cause of peace. The Reichstag was crowded, the Chancellor and numerous Cabinet members and members of the Diplomatic Corps being present. The chair was taken by Herr Loebe.

In a lengthy address, which was followed with the closest attention and heartily applauded, Mr. MacDonald spoke earnestly on the peace problem, and said, in part: Peace is confidence, the first condition is to destroy distrust between nations, and who will serve the cause of peace must look more into the future than in the past. They must not negotiate so much but act, war must be made impossible. There is no time to lose, the generation who experienced this war must safeguard peace from this terrible experience, for the next generation would again regard war as heroic and romantic.

That peace is possible, the speaker proved from events in Quebec whence he had just returned, where once the French and English long lived in enmity, but now were united in one state.

Three Pillars of Peace

Arbitration, safety and disarmament were the three pillars of peace. Problems left over from the war, such as reparations, evacuation, war guilt, must be eliminated as quickly as possible; if America assisted in these problems all the better, but if not Europe can help herself alone. It was a long way to a really permanent, justifiable European peace, but the aim is there and the work mapped out.

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DEBT PAYMENT PROBLEM AGAIN BEFORE FRANCE

Hoover Stand on Debt Enforcement Arouses Great Interest in Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Herbert Hoover's stand on debt enforcement naturally arouses the greatest interest here. If the French could only believe that the United States has taken up irrevocably the position indicated by Mr. Hoover then it is extremely probable that France would be content to ratify the debt agreement and leave the question of modifications to be determined by subsequent circumstances.

Raymond Poincaré indeed has paid faithfully under the agreement and is preparing to do likewise next year. Yet these payments are provisional in the sense that the agreement has never been submitted to Parliament. The tendency was to avoid the issue. America could raise no complaint, because the money had actually been paid. The French could raise no complaint because nothing decisive was done, and the hope of a readjustment was always entertained.

Regularizing Payments

Nevertheless, private information obtained by European governments has induced M. Poincaré to consider whether the time is not come to regularize the debt payments, though ratification would not necessarily end the dispute. On the contrary, it would close one chapter and so enable the next chapter to be opened.

Against this course, however, unofficial reports constantly seem to indicate the willingness of American economists to make large concessions to France, and recently despite the desires of M. Poincaré, various prominent persons have adduced earlier discussions on this vexed subject. M. Poincaré's view is simple. It is that France does not object to settling its debt under the agreement, but it asserts that it should receive equivalent amounts from Germany, together with a contribution toward the reconstruction of the ruined northern regions.

If pressure is put on France to reduce the German debt, then France claims that those who put such pressure should themselves reduce the French debt. In this respect, therefore, the French debt to America and the German debt to France are linked up, but in no other respect. It must be confessed that the situation is not always clearly appreciated. There is confusion here as elsewhere, even among public men. The matter lends itself to political exploitation. Still, provided the German payments are punctual and sufficient, France does not wish to raise difficulties.

Von Hoesch Visits Quai d'Orsay

It is rather a campaign for the overthrow of the Dawes plan that produces French discontent. This does not mean that France would not accept the Dawes plan if it were not for the fact that it is a campaign for the overthrow of the Dawes plan that produces French discontent. This does not mean that France would not accept the Dawes plan if it were not for the fact that it is a campaign for the overthrow of the Dawes plan that produces French discontent.

The matter will soon come up in acute form, since the correspondence of the Christian Science Monitor's Paris correspondent is reliably informed that the German Ambassador, von Hoesch, has visited the Quai d'Orsay and outlined the German proposals which will constitute the basis of instructions to the prospective commissions. Official proposals in writing, therefore, are expected soon.

Research Work Advised

The whole basis of radioactivity in America is commercial and rests on advertising. Mr. Bowen and Douglas Collier of N. W. Ayer & Son, said. Each pointed out that independent stations should do research work in radioactivity.

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Parents Renounce Drink at Children's Request

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

SEVERAL thousand school children in the provincial town of Volodga marched to the railroad shops and asked their parents to renounce drink. Many workers were touched by this appeal, gave a pledge, and the shops became the scene of a big temperance meeting. Previously Volodga had been much afflicted by drunkenness, but the day following the appeal no case of intoxication was reported.

BANKER URGES AN INQUIRY INTO CREDIT STATUS

Investment Men's Head Says Money Market Fluctuations Need Explaining

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Adoption by the states of a uniform public utility commission law approving state regulation of public utilities, and a recommendation for a study of domestic and foreign credit conditions as they affect investment were features of the annual address of Henry R. Hayes of New York, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, here.

"If a condition of investment market instability continues, it can only lead to a lessening confidence on the part of the investor, and a weakened credit for the issuer of securities, whether for governmental or business enterprises," Mr. Hayes declared.

After referring to fluctuations in the money market during the past year, including diversification of investment reserve credit to speculative purposes in the stock market, Mr. Hayes urged an intensive study of credit problems, domestic and foreign.

"Any form of regulation of the volume of credit, and therefore of price, as we have experienced this year, is continuing to expand such an intimate relation with the volume and prices of the securities we handle that we should initiate studies inquiring into the cause and effect of existing credit conditions and their bearing on the investment banking business."

"We must do all in our power to stabilize the supply and demand of money," Mr. Hayes said. "Foreign investments," said Mr. Hayes, "are continuing to expand rapidly, having already reached a high water mark for this year of \$339,300,000 with government loans declining and corporate finance adding increasing."

Opposition to state legislation which extends to resident dealers in investment securities privileges and opportunities for business denied to non-resident dealers was expressed in a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors.

"We feel," the resolution says, "that special provisions of this kind, inserted as part of general legislation enacted for the protection of the public against deceit and fraud, are an unnecessary and unfair discrimination against non-resident dealers."

They act as a barrier to the proper distribution of sound securities, whereas it is essential to the growth, development and prosperity of the Nation that investment funds of the public shall be free to flow in any natural channel when there is no fraud or deception, and that legitimate business, wherever located, shall have the opportunity of free access to the available capital of the general public in all parts of the country with the least burden."

Jesse V. Craig, of Lincoln, Neb., president of the National Association of Securities Commissioners, in a statement urged an educational campaign in all schools of the Nation, "so that the generation coming will not only know how to make a dollar, but how to take care of it."

Such a campaign, he said, will largely dispel financial illiteracy, and the "opportunities for the fatter will be pushed toward the vanishing point."

THE HAGUE—A new stage in the regular linking by air of Holland with her colonial empire was recently initiated by a 10-day flight to Batavia, Java. For some weeks every Thursday a Fokker plane will leave the Schiphol Airfield for Batavia. The four first machines will remain in the Dutch East Indies for a passenger service in the archipelago, but the fifth will return to Holland in November. These flights are to a certain extent preparatory to the regular monthly postal services the Dutch and Indian governments plan to inaugurate in 1929.

The route is Amsterdam-Budapest-Constantinople-Bagdad-Bender Abbas-Karachi-Ahmedabad-Calcutta-Bangkok-Medan-Batavia. The stages are between 1200 and 1600 kilometers each, except for the leg from Allahabad to Calcutta, which is but 750 kilometers. Thus the trip will take 10 days, as flying will only be undertaken during the day. The idea is to establish a regular rather than a very fast service. All the same, the journey will be much in advance of the ordinary boat trip, which takes 24 days.

At Karachi and Calcutta two depots of motor spare parts have been established. The Shell Company takes care of the gasoline and the Wakenfeld Factory of the oil supplies along the route. A mechanic of the Sidelco Motor Factory is stationed at Karachi. The machines are Fokker monoplane with three air-cooled Sidelco Lynx motors of 235 horsepower each. They are specially built for use in the tropics. The cabins are provided with ventilators. These are the first planes manufactured in Holland with wheel brakes of American construction, which enable them to land on a very small stretch of ground and also facilitate maneuvering operations when landed. The Fokkers have a maximum speed of 195 kilometers per hour, and an average cruising speed of 168 kilometers.

The plane piloted by Mr. Koppen carries one passenger apart from the power crew. They are specially built for use in the tropics. The cabins are provided with ventilators. These are the first planes manufactured in Holland with wheel brakes of American construction, which enable them to land on a very small stretch of ground and also facilitate maneuvering operations when landed. The Fokkers have a maximum speed of 195 kilometers per hour, and an average cruising speed of 168 kilometers.

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"Skipper" of Air Leviathan



DR. HUGO ECKENER
Commander, Who Designed the Graf Zeppelin and Directed its Flight From Germany to the United States. Also Brought the American Navy's Dirigible, Los Angeles, Across the Atlantic Ocean in October, 1924.

Graf Zeppelin's Trip Places Ocean Flights on Trade Basis

Commercial Phases of Venture Emphasized in Comments of Aviation Experts—Ship Moored to Mast During Part of Night

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—Transatlantic aviation has just emerged from the laboratory and gone into business for itself. Success of the experiment seemed assured as the giant dirigible Graf Zeppelin brought its silver nose to earth at the United States Naval Air Station here, a test of ocean flying as a

EPISCOPALIANS HEAR OF GAINS MADE IN MEXICO

Government Opposition Is
Denied—Plea Made for
Return to Healing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Courtesy and

consideration found in Mexico by religious bodies ministering to the Mexican people were reported by the Rt. Rev. F. W. Creighton, bishop of Mexico, at one of the Protestant Episcopal Church convention meetings here, in the course of an address answering the question, "What Can the Church Do for Mexico?"

"The so-called religious laws," said Bishop Creighton, "are a part of the philosophy of the revolution, and first found expression in the Constitution of 1857 and the Reform Law promulgated by President Juarez. They are now a part of the Constitution of 1917."

"Many people have felt that such laws are subversive and unnecessarily harsh and rather than submit to them, some religious bodies have withdrawn from Mexico."

"We were confronted with the alternatives of obeying the law and remaining in the country or of withdrawing. And we elected to remain. All our clergy are registered and we are obeying the law."

Not Opposed to Religion

"The Mexican Government is not opposed to religion per se. It does want to know, however, who her religious teachers are and what kind of religion we are teaching. And I have never found in my experience in Mexico any opposition on the part of the Government to preaching the gospel."

"We have been treated with nothing but courtesy and consideration by Mexican people and government officials and the way has been opened to us to make a contribution to the spiritual life of the great Republic to the south of us which makes us hope and believe that we are being received with the same fraternal spirit that prompts us to extend our work south of the Rio Grande."

Bishop L. H. Root, of Hankow, named as constructive forces in China today. Sun Yat-sen, the brilliant, moderate Nationalist in control of the Central Government, which is more unified than for years; western nations with the exception of Russia for the most part constructively friendly to China and some idealistic forces in Russia; the Christian movement which is thriving on opposition.

Americans can help by understanding, sympathy, patience and co-operation in all relations with China, Bishop Root said.

Urges Return to Healing

If the church does not return to healing, it will soon be losing its power, said the Rev. Robert A. Russell of Denver, Colo., at the meeting of the Society of the Nazarenes, one of several national organizations within the Episcopal church founded for the purpose of restoring the healing universally practiced in the early church.

To heal by faith, he declared, means to struggle to know God. "There can be no healing by faith," he said, "until we have had an internal fumigation and housecleaning. The praying church will be a healing church."

Decrying what he termed the "opposition and indifference" of many ministers, the Rev. Mr. Russell warned that unless the church comes to recognize healing by prayer as one of its fundamental doctrines, "it takes no prophet to see a great exodus from the church" as was witnessed by mistakes of the past.

"I believe that the time has come when the church must return to healing," he repeated. "Miracles that are being wrought today must demonstrate that Christ is healing now as before." He added that if the church holds "that a sinner can be healed, but not a sick man, it places a premium on sin."

BENJAMIN STRONG HAS PASSED ON

Had Been Active Participant
in International Finance

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has passed on. Organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was one of his chief achievements. Since 1914 he held the post of governor of this institution, largest of the 12 banks in the Federal Reserve system. Under his direction, the bank's business expanded rapidly, running into billions annually. Mr. Strong directed campaigns for the sale of government securities during and after the World War, more than one-fourth of the \$66,000,000,000 disposed of having been sold in the second district over which he presided.

He took an active part in international banking affairs, his annual trips abroad and his conferences with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, having had much to do, it is said, with stabilizing the financial structures of various countries that had been impaired during the war. His visits to Europe invariably were accompanied by talk in the money centers of the world of some impending financial development of magnitude.

Leading European bankers conferred in New York with Governor Strong in July, 1927, arousing much

speculation on the purpose of the conference, which he allayed by explaining that it was merely an exchange of views on financial and economic subjects.

In 1918 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Princeton University. In 1919, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, with other Americans, for services in France.

His testimony at the joint congressional agricultural inquiry in 1921 and before the House Committee on Banking and Currency in 1926 was considered as an intelligent analysis of the Federal Reserve System that it is now in college textbooks for the study of the system.

United States and Danes Seek British Market

Attempt to Be Made to See
if American Bacon Is Now
Acceptable to England

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — A contest between the

United States and Denmark for possession of the British bacon market is foreseen by F. Edson White, president of Armour & Company, Chicago meat packers.

"Thanks to the bumper corn crop," Mr. White said, in an interview on his arrival here, "hogs are being bred in the United States in large quantities, and now that we have the process of soft curing for long-distance exportation, we are going to see whether American bacon is more acceptable to English people than it was during the war."

Going on to discuss why all meat prices are higher in the United States than in Great Britain, Mr. White added: "Practically no meat is imported in the United States from the Argentine or anywhere else. The duties are too high; indeed, they are prohibitive, ranging from 2d. to 5d. per pound weight."

Mr. White also said "the only reason why you have cheap meat in this country is because you have free trade."

"Do you know," he said, "that the English working man pays less than half what the American working man pays for his meat? The reason for that is low production costs in the Argentine as compared with America. The Argentine can produce meat at a third of the cost at which we can, and it has such wonderful shipping facilities."

Upper Mississippi Shippers Pleased

Secretary Davis's Order for
New Hearings on 9-Foot
Channel Renews Hope

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Shippers and barge-line officials interested in a nine-foot channel for the upper Mississippi commend Dwight W. Davis, Secretary of War, for returning to Maj. Charles L. Hall, federal district engineer, his adverse report on the nine-foot channel with instructions to hold further hearings.

The date of the first hearing has not been set, but it is expected it will be held before Nov. 15 at Rock Island, Ill.

"The hearing before Major Hall is one of the opportunities to convince the engineering board that the Northwest has the potential tonnage to justify the expense of deepening the channel from St. Louis to Minneapolis," A. C. Wiprud, counsel for the Upper Mississippi Barge Line Company, said. "We anticipate no trouble in convincing Major Hall of the justice of our demands."

If the engineer recommends deeper water, it probably will mean that the government board of engineers, headed by Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, will endorse the Northwest request for the nine-foot channel. If the report is again unfavorable, the contest for a deeper channel will be carried to Congress.

SOVIET RUSSIA SIGNS EQUIPMENT CONTRACT

NEW YORK (AP)—Soviet Russia, through the Amtorg Trading Corporation, has signed a contract with the International General Electric Company for not less than \$5,000,000 and not more than \$10,000,000 of electrical apparatus for export, it is announced. The International handles the General Electric Company's business outside of the United States and Canada.

Upon satisfactory completion of purchase during first two years the contract will be continued for four more years, involving purchases of not less than \$4,000,000 annually.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mark deB. Rafailovich, New York City; Mabel J. Burkitt, Auburn, Me.; Edith G. Mayo, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Fred Jones, West Hartford, Conn.; Fred Jones, West Hartford, Conn.; Oscar Graham Beeke, Kansas City, Mo.; Mabel C. Allen, Cleveland, O.; Harry E. Allen, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. P. J. McMyler, Cleveland, O.; Matilda Weir, Cleveland, O.; Hester J. Holmes, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Phoebe E. Todd, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Rose W. Hammond, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. H. E. Chandler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry E. Chandler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah E. Rudolph, Birmingham; Mrs. Eliza B. Ward, Birmingham, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Ruth Vickers, Fayetteville, Ark.; R. H. Vickers, Fayetteville, Ark.; Miss Marion Riston, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. W. Tennant, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary C. Carl, Watertown, S. D.; Mrs. P. S. Lewis, Laurel Springs, N. J.; Mrs. Mabel B. Baird, Lincoln, N. Y.; Mrs. Ida M. Briner, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Juliet W. Kerr, Sewickley, Pa.; Mrs. E. C. McCall, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Myrtle L. Williams, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Mrs. Jennie M. Holmes, Malden, Mass.; Miss Daisy L. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md.; Margaret L. Sweet, Melrose, Mass.

Laundering Rises to Seventh Place Among Industries

While It Is Rated Fifth as Public
Utility, It Has No Monopolistic Trend

Washington as a business has so grown during the last decade that laundering now ranks seventh among the industries of the United States and forms the fifth public utility, the only one not by nature a monopoly, according to leaders at the forty-fifth annual convention of the Laundryowners National Association, now being held in Boston.

Laundering will be included in the next census for the first time as one of the great industries, states Mrs. Elizabeth S. MacDonald, director of the home economics department of Boston University and education director of the national association. This industry, she said, is just arriving at its place in the social program.

Institute Plan Discussed

Plans are being discussed at the convention for furthering the American Institute of Laundering, Inc., at Joliet, Ill. Ground has already been purchased, it is stated, for the erection of a central plant, providing equipment for research, a school for training laundrymen, and a commercial laundry operating in such a way as to test the latest theories as to better laundering at lower cost.

The proposed institute building would contain workshops and laboratories for the study of all types of fabrics and how they may best be washed. It would contain workshops for standardizing laundry machinery, materials and for establishing approved standards of practice. The commercial laundry would test the materials and the practicability of the methods.

Gaining in Dignity

Mrs. MacDonald, in discussing the rise in dignity of the laundry business, both in its attitude toward itself and in the eyes of the public, said:

"Women used to think that they were not good housekeepers unless they did all the work with their own hands. Now the woman has become the home manager. She must have time for social duties. Among leaders of the laundry industry there is a feeling that they have a chance to lead in showing how the housekeeping program may be aligned with the social needs of the present day. The industry has had its troubles, just as the canning and baking industries did when they were young and feeling their way, but the turning point has apparently been reached."

Division Is Seen Coming in Movies

Italian Dramatist Experiments
With New Idea to Revolutionize
Cinematograph

ROME — After special audience with the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, Italy's leading dramatist, Signor Pirandello, has left for Berlin to experiment with a new idea which he thinks will revolutionize the art of the cinematograph.

Although Signor Pirandello intends that his idea remains for the present secret, he has given the Corriere della Sera an outline of its import. He thinks that the advent of talking pictures will cause a division in the style of pictures and will leave the "silent" side freer to develop the work technically and artistically of the newer and higher art.

The presence of captions in the modern movies is a proof to Signor Pirandello that the pictures are but efforts, as far as the plot is concerned, to reproduce on the screen dramas, and so forth, conceived in terms written for the stage. If the cinematograph is to become true art it must leave the old road, he argues, and must express only that which cannot be expressed by the medium of words.

It must reveal and not directly express. To conceive a play on these lines and without the need of captions would be a revolution in picturecraft, leading to the development of a new and subtle dramatic art.

PRESIDENT TO 'PRESENT' MEDAL TO MR. EDISON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The use of electricity will enable Mr. Coolidge to officiate in presenting the Congressional Medal to Thomas Alva Edison, despite the fact that Mr. Coolidge will remain at Washington and Mr. Edison will be at his home in New Jersey. Mr. Coolidge will "go

on the air" in a nation-wide hook-up at 9 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 20, as a preliminary to the formality.

Ordinarily the recipient of such an honor comes to the capital, but in Mr. Edison's case the formality will be waived. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will make the personal presentation, but Mr. Coolidge is also scheduled to speak at Fredericksburg, Va., at 3 p. m., Oct. 19, the day before the Edison ceremony.

New Advertising Avenues Opened by Radiocasting

(Continued from Page 1)

their territory, in order to present facts to prospective advertisers.

Radiocasting must be made to pay higher returns, Mr. Colter said, arguing that in some cases present charges are too low. In one case Mr. Colter has telephoned the manager of an independent station to find the cost of a five-minute "educational talk" on a popular beverage. The answer was \$50. Attempting to confirm this price a day later, Mr. Colter learned that the price was \$40. He used this instance to urge stabilization of rates. Both men spoke hopefully of the future of independent stations in offering advertisements to a local clientele.

Radio and Education

J. Elmer Morgan, of the National Education Association, speaking on "Radio and Education," told the convention they were "among the latest recruits in the educational army that has lifted the human race through all the centuries."

"Natural scientists may discover facts, statesmen may have visions, but it remains for you, the interpreters of the air, to send those facts forth to eager millions where they can come into the service of daily life."

"It remains for you to spread abroad the ideals and purposes of the men who manage our public affairs and to develop among people everywhere a taste for the finer and richer things of our civilization."

FAMED ESTATE TO BECOME SITE OF MODEL CITY

12,500 Acres of Calhoun
Property in South Carolina
to Be Developed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GREENWOOD, S. C. — S. S. McClure, New York publisher, has confirmed his connection with Calhoun Falls, Inc., organized with a capital of \$550,000 to build an industrial city on 12,500 acres of the Calhoun estate on the Savannah River in Abbeville County, in South Carolina, and Elberta County, Ga., near Calhoun Falls, and intends to make this his sole work from now on.

The Calhoun Falls Company, which has transferred the property to Calhoun Falls, Inc., the contracts for which have already been filed in Abbeville, is composed of Patrick Calhoun of Cleveland, O.; John C. Calhoun of Beaufort, and other members of the Calhoun family, in addition to Mr. McClure. Mr. McClure is associated with St. Louis, Cleveland and New York business men in the development.

A contract for the sale of the property names \$500,000 as the consideration. The Calhoun Falls Company, present owners, agree to sell the property to the Calhoun Falls, Inc., for \$100,000 to be paid on Jan. 1, 1929, \$50,000 on Sept. 28, 1930, and \$50,000 each Sept. 28 thereafter until 1937. Philip Miner of Cleveland, signed on behalf of the company.

The city will be built upon a part of the vast acreage which the historic Calhoun family has long held and refused to break up or sell. It will perpetuate the present name of the tract, Calhoun Falls, and will be unique in many respects. Primarily designed as an industrial city, it will combine practically with beauty of environment. The opposite acreage in Georgia will be devoted to the purpose of a summer and winter resort.

Patrick Calhoun represented the owners in the negotiations for the purchase of the property. The state engineer, had been making surveys of the region for several weeks, and that construction of a resort hotel on the Georgia side would be the first step contemplated. Calhoun Falls, Inc., is a holding company, with related corporations performing the various functions which, correlated, will establish the model city.

Mr. McClure, founder of McClure's Magazine and the McClure newspaper syndicate, is named as chairman of the executive board. In fact, the plan of Calhoun Falls originated with Mr. McClure, who, visiting the Piedmont section to make an economic survey, evolved the idea of establishing a model industrial city.

SMITH WOBBLING
TO SUIT AUDIENCE.
NEBRASKAN CHARGES

CHICAGO (AP)—Albert W. Jefferis, former representative from Nebraska, telegraphed western headquarters of the Republican National Committee that Governor Smith was like "the well known chameleon, trying to make good on a plaid."

"In the East he is against the equalization fee, in the West he is for it," Mr. Jefferis said. "In his speech of acceptance he expressed loyalty to the Democratic tariff, and in his address at Louisville he attempted to climb onto the Republican platform and declare against it."

Similar reaction to the Governor's Kentucky speech was shown in a

Catherine Gannon, Inc.
Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

After the Theater or Church enjoy a delicious Soda or College Ice, or perhaps, Waffles.

Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

For Better Cleansing
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356 Blue Hill Ave. Highland 6330
ROXBURY
Call and Deliver Anywhere

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PARIS (AP)—The French Ministry of Justice will investigate the circumstances surrounding the means by which Harold Horan, Universal Service correspondent, obtained certain French documents on the Anglo-Saxon naval accord which recently were published in the United States, leading to Horan's expulsion from France.

Extensive Ruins
Uncovered in Peru

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Discovery of another Inca refuge city is predicted by local archaeologists following reports from the Indians that there have been uncovered extensive ruins in the Machupichu region.

A large force of civil guards is now clearing the outlying sections of Machupichu and when the work is completed, a path will be built up the cliffs to the overhanging "Huainapichu." After this path is built, a more thorough search for another refuge city can be made. Detailed reports of the three youths who recently climbed "Huainapichu" have convinced experts here that the widely-heralded "new city" is much the same as was discovered in 1922.

For Autumn Travelers

Ready in splendid variety, with more coming daily from our Boston workrooms.

Said a pleased buyer: "If you traveled the world over, you could not find better topcoats. Personally, I have traveled far, and never have seen the equal of your showing of new topcoats for fall."

For Boston men, this great collection of new topcoats may be seen in a matter of minutes by just stepping inside our doors.

Scotch Cheviots and fleeces, in autumn foliage shades, as well as staple blues and grays, over-plaids and heather mixtures—imported fabrics—exclusive with Scott & Company—

Topcoats \$60 to \$75
Suits \$60 to \$85

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

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Scott & Company
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336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

message from Edith Nourse Rogers Representative from Massachusetts, who said:

"The Democrats are now trying to climb the Republican tariff wall. Governor Smith is likely to find himself a lonely figure on that wall." Charles L. Underhill Representative from Massachusetts, said Governor Smith had "bored the Democratic prohibition platform plank full of holes and then discarded it."

"Now he wrecks the whole raft," he said, "by throwing away the tariff plank and leaving the Democrats all wet and without a platform."

Election Returns to Be Radiocast Over Big Hookup

Popular Artists to Give Selections Between Reports.
It Is Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—The American people can sit at home on the evening of November 6 and have the election returns brought to them by radio.

Results of the balloting, national, state and local, are to be reported by the country-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, it was announced here. The news will be furnished, the company's statement said, through the courtesy of the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service.

The progress of the vote tabulation in the Presidential and Congressional contests will be radiocast from the central studios in New York. This program will be interrupted occasionally for announcement of state, county and municipal election news by local stations in the network.

Graham McNamee is to be master of ceremonies. Music and other entertainment by popular artists will intersperse the election radiocasts, which will continue until final results of all important contests have been determined.

"The old methods of shouting news bulletins through the megaphone or showing them on lantern slides," M. H. Aylesworth, president of the company, said, "will not be relied on as to audience, but virtually meaningless as to text. We propose to confine our election returns to such news as is indicative, and to present it in such form as to be readily understandable."

Persons experienced in handling election news and familiar with the technique of radiocasting will prepare the news for radiocasting.

Smith to Speak Oct. 27
at Philadelphia Rally

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Governor Smith of New York will come to Philadelphia on Oct. 27 and speak in the Arena in West Philadelphia. When word was received here to this effect, arrangements for the mass meeting were at once set in motion.

The meeting will be under the joint direction of the Philadelphia Democratic campaign committee and the Smith-for-President citizens' organization.

DALLAS BUYS AIR FIELD
FOR ARMY AND AIR MAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DALLAS, Tex. — Purchase of an auxiliary airport for the use of reserve and active units of the United States Army air corps and for more adequate accommodations for the air mail, has been completed by this city. The new field, west of the city, consists of 294 acres and cost \$75,000. It will be leased to the Federal Government for 20 years at \$1 a year.

Air traffic has been increasing at such a fast pace that Love Field has proved inadequate.

Baked
INDIAN PUDDING

the kind
that tastes good
is made with
Grandma's
MOLASSES

FOR 99 GOOD RECIPES FREE
SEND TO BOSTON MOLASSES CO.,
P. O. BOX 2874 - BOSTON.

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The Campaign Day by Day

Amos Pinchot, brother of Clifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and ardent Hoover supporter, has announced he will vote for Governor Smith.

Challenging Governor Smith's Louisville speech on the Democratic tariff policy, Carroll A. Beedy, Representative from Maine, the Associated Press says, asserted, "The record shows every Democratic tariff revision has brought business depression."

Discharge of teachers in the public schools accused of distributing political propaganda favorable to the presidential candidacy of Herbert Hoover was demanded by county Democratic leaders who appeared before the school board at Los Angeles, the Associated Press reports.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson, declared in an address at Augusta, Ga

ZEPPELIN PUTS OCEAN FLYING ON TRADE BASIS

(Continued from Page 1)

still on the ground and then to moor her to the high mooring mast until the wind should calm.

Dr. Eckener "Comes Ashore"

These arrangements completed, Dr. Eckener, who had left his airship for a brief conference with United States naval officials, only to return to her while the landing progressed, came "ashore" again and told some of the details of latest conquest of the Atlantic.

"I could not take the course which I had mapped out for our trip at first," Dr. Eckener said, "but was obliged by unfavorable weather to go from Germany south to the Straits of Gibraltar. At the end of this 1200-mile trip overland, we were faced with the task which we set out to accomplish—the crossing of 5000 miles of ocean to America."

"I believe the accomplishment of making such a long journey has been important in demonstrating the possibilities of such an airship. We made almost the entire trip on Blau gas, using petrol only for the first 12 hours. When the ship landed in Lakehurst we had fuel left for 65 hours."

Damaged Part Caused Delay

The slowness of the trip, Dr. Eckener added, was due to the fact that the damaged stabilizer had to be permitted to travel at maximum speed. Four members of the crew, including his son, Knute Eckener, passed five hours in hazardous positions, making repairs to the fin and cutting away the fabric which had been torn loose by the winds, he said.

The delays in giving position reports to the American radio stations were due to a "misunderstanding" regarding the reporting of news of the dirigible's flight, Dr. Eckener said.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., a passenger on board the Graf Zeppelin, told newspapermen upon his arrival here that all passengers had been required to sign an agreement that they would not give out pictures or interviews concerning the flight for eight days after the dirigible landed in America. This agreement, he said, was required by a contract between the Zeppelin company and William R. Hearst.

52 Consignments of Freight

It is expected that the Graf Zeppelin will take off on her return flight to Germany in about 10 days, Dr. Eckener said, however, that no plans have been made either with regard to the return to Friedrichshafen or in connection with a flight in the United States.

The Graf Zeppelin brought 52 consignments of freight, which paid \$2500 in duty. There was keen rivalry between big merchants for the transport of small consignments aboard the airship. The freight charge was 40 marks (about \$5) a pound.

Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut and newly elected president of the National Aeronautical Association, flew from Washington to Lakehurst in order to greet the Graf Zeppelin passengers here. Although dirigibles cannot compete with airplanes for fast land travel, they are still superior for ocean use, he said.

"I fully believe that we will have regular weekly transatlantic passenger service by dirigible within another five years," Mr. Bingham declared.

The Graf Zeppelin was gotten into the hangar at 1:30 o'clock a. m., Oct. 16, according to the communications office at Lakehurst.

Greater Cruising Speed for Dirigibles Advocated

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Commander Charles Dennistoun Burney, director of the Airship Guarantee Company here, says that the Zeppelin's cruising speed must be increased if Atlantic voyages become practical commercial propositions. The British R-100 airship, now nearly completed by his company, he said, has from 75 to 82 miles per hour speed, compared to the Graf Zeppelin's 65.

"Neither can be regarded as sufficient for regular service across the Atlantic," he added. "If the Zeppelin's cruising speed had been 95 miles an hour, it would have made the voyage in 2½ instead of 4½ days. For west-bound traffic we must therefore have a ship capable of 95 to 100 miles an hour if it is to do the voyage in from 2 to 2½ days. The Airship Guarantee Company is working on this problem and subject to the R-100's being successful on its trial, it is hoped to make another ship of 100 miles an hour and so enable it to cross from London to Montreal and New York without refueling. The difference between the Graf and the R-100 briefly is that the British ship is 1,250,000 cubic feet larger and able to carry 100 passengers instead of 20."

Berlin Listens Eagerly to New York Radiocasts

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The vivid description given by American radio announcers of the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin over New York via Schenectady to Stuttgart and relayed to Berlin with remarkable clarity. The accounts were listened to

NEW YORK CITY

Fashionable Hairdressing to Suit Your Type

Every facility for every need. Twenty-five years knowing how. FIXOXYN. Neatly Bets Your Waves. \$1.25 per bottle, postpaid.

Cluzelle BROTHERS

45 W. 37th Street Phone 4135-6

6 Via Minner, Palm Beach

Ed. 1928

NEW YORK CITY

Order Personal Greeting Christmas Cards Now!

A Suggestion From Our Stationery Department

We are proud to offer for your inspection the finest assortment of Christmas cards that we have ever presented. There is a wide variety of designs—some hand-colored, some engraved—and cards that reflect the Modern Art.

An early selection assures perfect satisfaction. Prices range from \$3.25 for 25 cards up, including the imprinting of your name and greeting.

Oliver A. Olson COMPANY

Broadway at 79th Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Stout Models from \$6.95 to \$13.75 according to materials.

Sizes 34 to 44

GRECIAN FOUNDATIONS

320 Fifth Avenue

at 32nd Street

NEW YORK

Telephone Longacre 6148

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Being smartly attired is merely a matter of selecting the right shop. These coats, for example—they come from Tappe—naturally they represent the last word in fashion. Yet their prices are within reach of the most economical budget.

For Sports \$69.75 and Travel

Usually to \$110.00

For Sports \$95.00 and Dress

Usually to \$195.00

12 West 40, New York

SALE!

Women's and Misses' COATS

Many enriched with soft fur collars and cuffs

For Sports \$69.75 and Travel

Usually to \$110.00

For Sports \$95.00 and Dress

Usually to \$195.00

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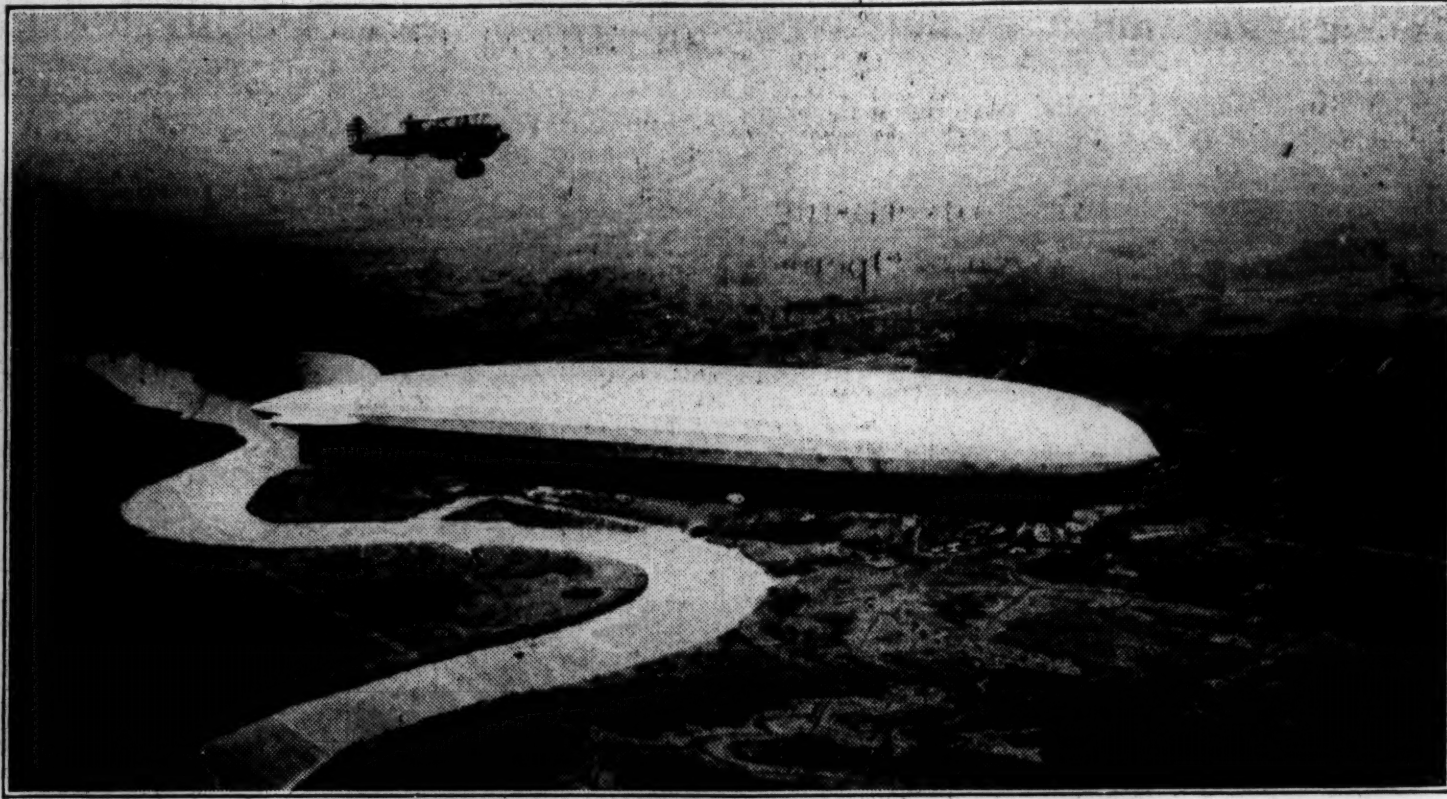
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Nearing the Long, Last Mile of 141-Hour Ocean Flight



Graf Zeppelin, Germany's Largest Dirigible, Bringing Its 20 Passengers, Crew of 40 and Cargo of Freight, Sails Over the New Jersey Meadows on Its Way to Lakehurst Hangar After Circling Over New York City. Above it a United States Army Plane, Part of the Escort, Joins in Welcome.

Zeppelin Passengers Enthusiastic on Feasibility of Ocean Air Lines

Declare Trip Gives Additional Proof of Security of Dirigibles—Conduct of Officers and Men Lauded—Germans Appreciate Welcome

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The Graf Zeppelin's 20 passengers, whose trip from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., marks a new era in transoceanic passenger transport by air, arrived here convinced that travel by dirigible will in the not far distant future reach developments which have hardly yet been glimpsed.

Despite the unexpected length of their stay in the air, they spoke glowingly of the feasibility of travel in lighter-than-air craft, and declared that the trip had provided added proof of the safety and security of dirigible operation.

Thousands of enthusiastic persons who had made their way out of the field for a second day of patient waiting to herald the mammoth airship's arrival, greeted with prolonged cheers the one woman and 19 men who constituted the largest list of passengers ever carried across the ocean by air.

Crowds Watch in Silence

The crowd had watched in almost breathless silence while the huge gray bulk was drawn slowly to earth by a group of crew of 450 blue-jackets, working with consummate skill. Even when the dirigible rested at length on American soil, the thousands who watched, many of whom had maintained a close vigil for nearly 48 hours as to be in at the conclusion of the epoch-making flight, seemingly were held voiceless.

But when, at length, the passengers, who had taken off from Friedrichshafen more than 4½ days previously, stepped from the main gondola and were surrounded by a cordon of state police for protection, spontaneous applause broke from the waiting throng and re-echoed across the field and the hangar.

Although the welcoming crowd

made vigorous efforts to break the lines they got no nearer to the visitors, for the troops hurried their charges through the wide open gates into the hangar where the Los Angeles, the Graf Zeppelin's predecessor in transatlantic operation, hung motionless in air.

Several Interviews Obtained

Swiftly and without pause they escorted the Graf Zeppelin passengers right through to the rear of the buildings and into the official "flight office" where customs inspections are made, leaving even the press representatives disappointed on the outside. Reporters, however, who had been awaiting these very guests for more than two days and nights simply could not be "beaten" by a mere official crowd. It meant more than another hour of vigil and waiting, but finally several of the passengers were located and interviews obtained.

Lady Drummond Hay, first woman to make the transatlantic crossing from east to west by air, said they had had an "excellent" trip.

Albert Grzesinski, Prussian Minister of the Interior, representing the German Federal Council, spoke enthusiastically of the passenger accommodations on board the Graf Zeppelin and declared that the entire experience had been the most vivid he had ever had.

"I hope that this new and more excellent means of communication by air may bring about a still closer relationship between peoples and lead to universal peace," he continued.

"As the Graf Zeppelin soared over American cities I received the most wonderful impression from the warm welcome accorded us by the people. We were close enough to the earth to see the crowds that came into the streets to greet us. It seemed as if the entire population had come forth to cheer us and wave us welcome."

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., commander of the navy dirigible Los Angeles, declared that as he was only a passenger on the trip, he took no part in the navigation or direction of the flight.

"I have long been convinced of the feasibility of dirigible transportation for transoceanic flights," he said, "based upon previous experimentation and study of this type of aircraft, as well as on the conclusions which may be drawn from the present flight."

"The Graf Zeppelin, however, is not the ultimate type of passenger aircraft. Others will have to be built bigger and bigger."

"In all, it will take considerable time to fully analyze the technical results of the Graf Zeppelin's flight. She has, however, proved that she is a good airship."

Improvements in Facilities

Dr. Robert Reiner of Weehawken, N. J., textile manufacturer, was enthusiastic over the possibilities for the development of transatlantic freight service.

"More facilities for the comfort of passengers are needed before transatlantic dirigible traffic will be popular," he said. "As a matter of regular service, the facilities on the Graf Zeppelin were insufficient. As an example, it was impossible to heat the airship properly, as it ran at slow speed and is heated by electricity from wind-driven generators, which were naturally revolving too slow to develop the necessary current."

"Regardless of all this, I would be glad to have the opportunity to

make such a trip again. I see no reason why there is not a tremendous opportunity for the development of transatlantic dirigible lines which will carry important mail and urgent express matter."

Capt. Emilio Herrera of the Royal Spanish Air Navigation Department, an "observer" for the company, which is planning a South America-to-Spain airship service, declined to discuss the progress of the projected air line. The Graf Zeppelin, he said, had demonstrated its air-worthiness. He added that the company would probably lease it for transatlantic service between Seville and the Argentine.

The passengers were warm in their praise of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the commander of the Zeppelin, and of its officers and crew. The bravery of Dr. Eckener's son and his companions in their endeavors to repair the damage was especially lauded, as was also the commander's air of calm confidence which, as much as his words, reassured them after the damage was done.

Prince Nicholas Urges National Unity in Rumania

Royal Message Forebodes Stable Currency and New Arbitration Treaty

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Parliament convened for its winter session with the usual elaborate ceremony, in the presence of civil, military and clerical dignitaries, and members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

Prince Nicholas, on behalf of the Council of the Regency, read the royal message; referred to the necessity for currency stabilization, and explained that, in spite of delay, there were grounds for hoping it would soon become an accomplished fact. He referred also to the need for continuing the work of consolidation, particularly in education and administration, and the standardization of laws, and he announced a series of new legislative measures.

His speech promised that Rumania would maintain her essentially pacific foreign policy, recalled the fact that she had signed the Kellogg Pact and a treaty of arbitration with Greece, and announced that she was about to conclude a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

After a reference to the needs of the army, which was warmly applauded, the speech ended with an appeal for national unity and a declaration that all the laws concerning minorities which Parliament should enact would be welcome.

There was no mention, however, of the possibility of the expected foreign loan.

S-4 AGAIN IN COMMISSION

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The submarine S-4, sunk by the coast guard destroyer Paulding off Provincetown, Mass., last December, was put into commission Oct. 15 and is ready for use in tests on undersea rescue work. The S-4 was placed in command of Lieut. N. S. Ives.

NATIVES JOIN WITH SIMON COMMISSION

Statutory Inquiry Into Indian Reforms Continues Its Session at Poona

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Upon the arrival at Poona of the royal Indian Statutory Commission on reforms the inquiry was opened there with Sir John Simon presiding. All the members of the commission, the committees representing the Central Legislature and the provincial legislatures co-operating were present.

Sir John declaring the joint free conference open, explained the scope of the inquiry and that it would inquire into the working system of the Government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India. He emphasized the importance of the commission's task in giving a true description of the working of the constitutional machinery in India as a preliminary to the changes proposed in the constitution. He expected his Indian colleagues to help the commission so as to enable them to give a just, sympathetic and honest report on the reforms.

The first witness, Mr. Turner, chief secretary of the Bombay Government, giving evidence, explained the working of local self-government in the Presidency, and maintained that with the growth of communalism, the efficiency of local institutions had deteriorated considerably. He explained the reasons why communal representation had been introduced in the local bodies.

Political pressure, he said, had been brought to bear on the Government. As communal representation had been introduced in the Legislature it would have been unwise to deny such representation on local bodies.

Gulam Hussain, a government member and author of the local self-government act, upheld "the communal principle," the continuance of which he considered was absolutely essential to the existing state of backwardness among minorities who had no chance of election otherwise.

Eatmor Cranberries

Serve Criss-Cross Cranberry Pie

Recipe—Pie crust: 4 cups cranberries, 1½ to 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons water, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon melted butter. Line a pie plate with pie crust. Chop cranberries; mix with other

ingredients; and fill pastry shell with this mixture. Place strips of pie crust over the top and bake in a moderate oven 25 to 35 minutes.

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SMITH STRESSING IMPORTANCE OF MISSOURI'S VOTE

Counts on G. O. P. Losses in St. Louis to Overbalance Outstate Bolts

By a Staff Correspondent

SEDALIA, Mo.—The outcome of the Presidential campaign in Missouri, Democratic leaders informed Governor Smith, is an issue between Democratic defections in the rural sections as against Republican losses in St. Louis.

Because of this situation party leaders brought the Democratic Presidential candidate to this city, an outstate Democratic center, rather than to St. Louis, where they assert they are sure of a large majority. A gesture was made to St. Louis, however, in a three-hour visit in the city during the noon hours. The shopping and luncheon crowds turned out to greet him.

As state political experts view the situation, Mr. Hoover must pile up a sufficiently large majority in the outstate sections to overcome a Smith lead in St. Louis. The strategy of the campaign in Missouri, they explain, revolves about the Republican effort to obtain the greatest vote possible in Kansas City and the rural districts, while the same time holding down the Smith vote in St. Louis by keeping the Republican ranks intact on the national ticket.

Turn to Outstate
The Democrats, on the other hand, are endeavoring to pare down the outstate Hoover majority while securing for Governor Smith the largest lead possible in St. Louis.

Involved in this strategy are various political cross currents and influences. Governor Smith is reported to be encountering bitter hostility in rural Democratic Missouri on his wet stand. In 1926, the State by a 200,000 majority, refused to repeal the state prohibition enforcement act. Because of his wet views, and to a lesser extent his religion, political leaders say there have been heavy losses in the outstate Democratic Party on the national ticket. In St. Louis, however, the fact that Governor Smith is wet is said to be the chief reason for Republican support of him.

This Republican pro-Smith sentiment, it was declared, applies only to the national ticket. Republican leaders say they have found no defection within their ranks on the state ticket. Because of this fact they are hopeful that by the time the election arrives that the party insurgency on the ticket will not be such as to overwhelm the outstate lead they anticipate for Mr. Hoover.

German-American Vote
St. Louis has a large German-American population which is characterized by the politicians as wet and normally Republican. In addition to the wet phase another factor is reported to be influencing this vote. It is said that the Democrats are charging that following the armistice, Mr. Hoover, then Food Administrator, expressed opposition to allowing food to reach Germany.

This allegation is being hotly refuted by the Republican campaigners, who are producing records to prove that Mr. Hoover, on the contrary, gave every assistance to securing Germany. The Democratic propaganda, Republicans admit, has had effect with the German voters.

Two other important factors enter the race in the State: an unprecedented interest in the election by the women of Missouri, and much dissatisfaction among the heretofore Republican Negro voters.

The last development, as in other states, is being abetted by the Democratic campaigners with arguments that the Republican candidate is being backed by the Ku Klux Klan. There is also much resentment among the race leaders over the indictment, recently by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, of Perry Howard, Mississippi Negro Republican national committeeman, on charges of grafting.

60,000 Negro Voters
Politicians say there are 60,000 qualified Negro voters in Missouri. In St. Louis, 35,000 registered recently. This was a disappointment to Republican leaders who had expected 50,000. The reduced Negro registration, it was explained, meant a serious loss to the Republican vote.

In addition to the Klan and Howard arguments that the Democrats are using to wean away Negro support they have also put a Negro candidate in the field against a white Republican leader. J. L. McLemore, prominent Negro, is opposing L. Dyer, veteran Republican from St. Louis. The Negro is being supported by the Democrats in an effort to induce the Negro voters of the district, numbering about 40 per cent, to vote a straight Democratic ticket.

The unusual interest of Missouri women in the election is strikingly indicated by the fact that of the 352,000 registrations in St. Louis, the largest in the history of the city, 145,000 were women. Republicans claim the bulk of this vote is for Mr. Hoover. The Democrats are equally confident in their statements, that Governor Smith will poll a majority among these voters.

Women Taking Active Part
In addition to indicating that they propose going to the polls in unusual number, the women of the

State, on both sides, are taking a very active part in the presidential race both as campaigners and as party workers and managers. Of this 352,000 registration, campaign managers say, they expect at least 300,000 to ballot. This unprecedented poll is giving state and city election officials deep concern over the problem of providing the means to make it possible for the vote to be cast.

Politicians have figured on the basis of a 300,000 vote only one minute and 52 seconds will be available to the individual voter to mark his ballot. The polling places are open 13 hours and so far only 670 booths have been allotted.

Both parties are demanding more polling accommodations as both are counting heavily on scratched tickets, the Democrats on the Presidential and the Republicans on the state ticket. There are no voting machines in Missouri. An appeal has been made to state officials for more polling booths and election officers.

Peek Gets \$200,000
Governor Smith came into Missouri, accompanied by George N. Peek, equalization fee leader, who is managing his campaign in the agricultural states. Mr. Peek, it was recently disclosed by financial statements filed by the Democratic campaign treasurer, received somewhat over \$200,000 for campaign operations.

The fact that the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee has indicated that it will call him before it to disclose what the money was given and used for has aroused much interest in the matter in Missouri. Mr. Peek conferred with Governor Smith while en route here. It was stated that he will have charge of arranging conferences between the candidate and farm leaders.

Wet Stand Applauded
Throughout the line of march there were cries applauding his wet stand. In coming to Sedalia, however, the Democratic candidate is very carefully pushing the wet phase of his campaign into the background, and in a speech attacking the Coolidge economy policy directed attention and fire upon his opponent. Governor Smith in coming to this city in the heart of rural dry Missouri is talking farm relief and assailing and ridiculing the Republican Administration while remaining entirely silent on the one issue that is of outstanding concern to the people here.

The campaigning here was characterized by state politicians as a bold thrust by the Democratic candidate to win the support of the lost party support among the dry Protestant farmers, St. Louis and Kansas City urged that he speak from their platforms, but the Smith strategists chose this central town, where they believe the real struggle for victory in Missouri will be settled.

Reed Has Been Silent
Harry B. Hawes, Democratic Senator from Missouri, is prominent in the foreground as the Smith manager. He is regional campaign director, superseding James A. Reed, Democratic Senator from Missouri. The Smith forces have carefully avoided placing any responsibility on Mr. Reed and despite his offer to campaign for the Governor, he has as yet not been scheduled for any speeches in Missouri.

One factor that is helping Governor Smith in his campaign to hold the dry rural Democratic vote in line is the support of Charles M. Hay, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Reed. Mr. Hay is a lifelong dry and has long opposed Senator Reed. He defeated his candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Mr. Hay, although disagreeing with Governor Smith's wet stand, is campaigning for him, declaring that Governor Smith is so much more progressive on other issues that he prefers him to Mr. Hoover. Roscoe Patterson, United States District Attorney in Kansas City, the Republican senatorial candidate, is also classed as a dry.

St. Louis Normally Republican
St. Louis is classed as normally Republican by a majority of from 20,000 to 40,000. Mr. Reed carried St. Louis in 1922 by 43,000, which gave him the senatorial election. In 1924 Mr. Coolidge carried rural Missouri and Kansas City by 32,000, and the State by 76,733. Mr. Harding carried the State in 1920 by 152,363.

The state Democratic organization has expended great effort to make the meeting here a large one. Special trains from various parts of the State are being run to bring in large delegations.

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South Hopes Bolt Will Purge Party of Tammany and Wets

Revolution in Thought Regarded as Political Awakening and Golden Opportunity to Break Shackles Imposed Because of Solidarity

The following article which has been received by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is a spontaneous and frank expression of the feeling of a lifelong southern Democrat who finds it impossible to accept, among other things, Tammany and the anti-prohibition attitude associated with the Democratic nominee and, consequently, will vote for Hoover for President. The sentiments and the reasoning, if not the conclusion, are believed to be typical of the struggle that is splitting the so-called "Solid South."

By a Southerner
History is being made in the South in the presidential campaign, which becomes daily more intense and when the smoke of battle clears it may disclose marked and permanent changes in the personnel of the South's political leaders, and in the part to be played by the South in the Nation's affairs, which may swing the section once more into her rightful place.

Economically and politically there could be nothing better for her own well-being than the breaking of the "Solid South." While there are southern Democrats who would welcome as progress the development of two strong parties in their section, yet the great majority of those now supporting Herbert Hoover desire the continued supremacy of the Democratic Party, but wish it freed from Tammany influence and domination. They will never permanently leave the party unless they are forced out of it, but they demand that it be cleansed.

Opportunity to Break Shackles
They see in the present political awakening a golden opportunity of breaking those shackles imposed upon the South because of her solidarity, which causes her position to be taken for granted and leaves her under the heels of both parties, with real consideration from neither; and of separating herself from false alliances with Tammany and the liquor interests, to form such ones as are compatible with her political and social ideals and life.

Difficult as it is for anyone successfully to forecast the outcome of the polls in November, even more difficult is the task of forecasting the outcome of the present revolution in southern thought. No easy thing it is for the southern Democrat to vote the Republican ticket in November, close enough still as he is to the 60's and 70's to be part of their traditions, recalling the devastations of civil war and the humiliations of reconstruction, and cherishing the life of the Old South with all its tender, haunting beauty as something to be guarded and passed on to future generations as a memory and an ideal. He loves the Democratic Party with loyal devotion as the South's historic friend, and finds it not easy to warm to one known as its historic foe.

Striking for Liberty
Surely there is something moving deeply in the southern consciousness that can cause the South's sons and daughters to rise up by thousands as they are doing now and strike out for liberty. This victory is not easily won. It is a time of struggle and conflict, not only between the old line Democratic Party of the South and the dissenting Democrats, but in the consciousness of those making the break. It has not been easy to do this stepping out of ranks and taking a stand in which they see as an inevitable battle for righteousness. The coercive and intimidating method of the supporters of Governor Smith in the South is not a real deterrent to them. The struggle is within—the struggle between the old and the new. Mayhap it is the struggle of a new birth.

They are loyal to the Democratic Party—lovers of that party—for

their forefathers have helped to build it as they have helped to build the Nation. It is a part of their very lives—past and present.

Life of Party at Stake
Will it be a part of their future lives? If it is cleansed of corrupt alignments, (and it is the chief hope of those now revolting to so cleanse it), after this election they will return to its fold; but if it is not purified, if it is still dominated by Tammany, only recently at the helm, if it is still found in the defense line for whiskey and the liquor interests, then they will not return. This is a foregone conclusion already voiced by many. Let the eastern Democrats read the handwriting on the wall—the very life of the party in these southern states is at stake. Yet it is the hope and purpose of these dissenting Democrats to purify and save the party.

Meanwhile many of the noblest men and women of the South, who have battled long in the cause of righteousness, are honest in clinging to the belief that the election of Herbert Hoover would endanger white supremacy in the South, probably gives Governor Smith the greatest strength he has in the southern states. The desperation with which this is being injected into the campaign indicates that the Smith Democrats are well aware that his southern vote is in jeopardy. If Governor Smith should carry the South, this being injected into the campaign will be the largest factor in his doing so, and it will undoubtedly be played up increasingly during the rest of the campaign.

And so a battle rages south of the Mason and Dixon. What will be the outcome in November? One thing only is certain—this campaign will not leave the South where it found her. Something is being evolved. Is it not possible that the days of her provincialism are over, in which, in a somewhat self-imposed isolation, she has been well content and self-sufficient? That we are to see her emerge no longer a solid South, but a South with a new sense of nationalism? This may have a message of import to other sections, wiping out a lingering sense of sectionalism in the North's attitude toward the South, of which the South has long been aware, and to which she is keenly sensitive, and ushering in that day when throughout this broad land of ours we shall, as a nation, know ourselves as one people.

At any rate, let us await reverently and patiently, cannot forecast. The waters are troubled today. Perhaps an angel and healing are near by.

Barton Criticizes Smith in Georgia

Standard Bearer Bolted Party. Dry Leader Says at Rally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's anti-Smith forces swung into the final lap of their campaign to turn this State's electoral votes to Herbert Hoover, when a rally here at which

Dr. Arthur J. Barton was the principal speaker, indorsed, with enthusiastic demonstration, the speaker's declaration that "no Democrat is under the slightest obligation to vote for Alfred E. Smith."

When Governor Smith sent his telegram of acceptance to the convention at Houston he "at that minute bolted the Democratic Party and made a platform of his own," Dr. Barton declared. The speaker is chairman of the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"Whatever religious issue exists in this campaign, Governor Smith's friends injected it," he declared. "They have cried against persecution when there is no persecution. They knew Smith had a record he could not defend, and they are seeking to divert attention from it."

Farm Trade Good, Hardware Men Say

Convention Hears Business Is Reflecting Crop Condition and General Confidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—General prosperity in the agricultural sections of the country and confidence with regard to the future were responsible for an increase of between 20 and 25 per cent in the business done by hardware manufacturers and dealers last month, as compared with the same month in 1927, according to speakers at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Hardware Association here.

The opening session was a joint meeting with the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. "This increased business," said George A. Fernelly of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the national association, "is attributed to good crop conditions in the agricultural sections and to general confidence in the future."

The increase also plainly indicated that presidential elections no longer have an adverse effect on business as a whole. Among primary subjects before the convention this year is better co-operation between wholesalers and retailers, it being urged, among other things, that wholesalers should not enter into competition with retailer customers by selling to consumers in retail quantities at wholesale prices, or to manufacturers and industrial plants for personal use of employees and friends.

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The Monitor Reader
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. In agreeing not to present their resignations, March 4, 1928.
2. In 1834, in the Indian Territory.
3. \$3,000,000.
4. Red line was drawn through them.
5. 10,000,000.
6. "What hath God wrought?"
7. "In diaries the I comes first."
8. Cleave.
9. Santa Fe, N. M.
10. Early character building.

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BORAH DEFENDS PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA SPEECH

Smith Pledged to Repeal of 18th Amendment, He Declares

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Governor Smith was charged, by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, with having as his objective for the Presidency the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

Speaking before an enthusiastic audience which filled to capacity the Richmond City Auditorium, the Idaho Senator launched an attack upon the Democratic presidential nominee on the liquor question. It was the first speech of the Senator's southern campaign tour which follows along the route traversed by Governor Smith.

Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee, Mr. Borah declared, is unequivocally opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and wishes to work out a constructive method of enforcement. The Senator also praised the ability of Mr. Hoover to deal with the farm, relief problem and declared that the Republican standard bearer had shown a sympathetic attitude toward the farmer during his public career.

The Democratic nominee, Mr. Borah said, "sought to destroy the control of the liquor traffic through the Eighteenth Amendment."

Criticizes Smith's Wet Stand
"Governor Smith is willing to deal with the farm, relief, and other problems with the aid of commissions," he said, "but he wants to deal with prohibition himself."

As Governor of New York, Senator Borah declared, the Democratic nominee "had failed in his duty by not enforcing prohibition in that State." It is just as much the duty of a state governor to enforce the prohibition amendment and the Constitution, he added, "as it is that of the President of the United States."

The Senator also took a fling at John J. Raskob, the Democratic National Committee chairman. "There are a great many men in the Democratic Party capable of managing a campaign," he said, "but Governor Smith selected Raskob because the

chairman wanted to rid the country of the 'damnable affliction of prohibition.'"

Tammany Hall also drew fire from the Senator. Mr. Borah said that organization had been "in close partnership for 139 years with the liquor traffic," and had fought prohibition with every means, succeeding in defeating state enforcement in New York.

Senator Borah in the first portion of his speech dealt with farm relief, declaring that Mr. Hoover's ability and capacity to deal with the Nation's economic problems, especially that of agriculture, was "unquestioned."

The Senator declared that in his travels throughout the country he had failed to find "a farmer who questioned Mr. Hoover's ability to deal with his problems."

Senator Borah continued that there was "no more splendid record than that of the Republican nominee as Food Administrator in behalf of agriculture during the World War."

Praise for Hoover's Record
After reviewing the food administration of Mr. Hoover, Senator Borah added that President Wilson "did the best he could to assist the farmers during the war."

The Senator assailed the Immigration stand of Governor Smith, declaring that the Democratic nominee's proposals of eliminating the 1890 quotas would be away with the restrictions set up by the 1924 immigration law. Tammany also favors the letting down of the immigration bars, he added.

Reviewing the record of Mr. Hoover as a relief administrator, the Idahoan pointed out that President Wilson, Harding and Coolidge had selected the Republican standard bearer successively to carry out relief work. He cited Mr. Hoover's relief work in Belgium, central Europe and the Mississippi flood region.

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BAPTISTS VOTE IN KENTUCKY TO BACK HOOVER

Approximately 300,000 Represented in 70 Associations on Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Up to mid-October, the time selected by Governor Smith to deliver his Louisville speech, 70 district associations of Baptists in Kentucky, representing approximately 300,000 members of that faith, have met and practically all adopted resolutions pledging support of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcing act and against the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for President, it is reported. This takes no account of the various Methodist Conference resolutions and acts of other evangelical denominations. It is explained that Kentucky numbers about 400,000 adherents of the Southern Baptist convention, 20,000 of them Negroes, it is stated. The very large majority of these 380,000 white Baptists live in the rural districts.

Rural Kentucky, not including the mountains, is populated with men and women who have always been Democrats, the descendants of Confederate soldiers. Their "rebellion" against the Democratic nominee is considered significant by Republican observers, who are confident that their adherence to the cause of Herbert Hoover will much more than offset any reputed Republican defection in wet counties of Kentucky.

Associations Vote Dry

A few brief quotations from various association resolutions will serve to indicate their general tenor: The Owen County Association, meeting at Elk Lick, asked the people "to help to defeat the greatest menace that the political parties have ever set before the voters of

our country, namely, the head of the Democratic ticket." Friendship Association, meeting at Athens, went on record "as being opposed to any referendum, repeal or modification of any sort that will weaken the present prohibition law and make it possible for the return of intoxicating liquors."

Dr. S. B. Adams, president of Georgetown (Ky.) College, brought in the report for the Elk Horn Association at Lexington, which denounced Governor Smith's plan of permitting each state to determine the alcoholic content of beverages and upheld the right of ministers to discuss political problems and to resist efforts to revoke or modify prohibition or the Volstead Law.

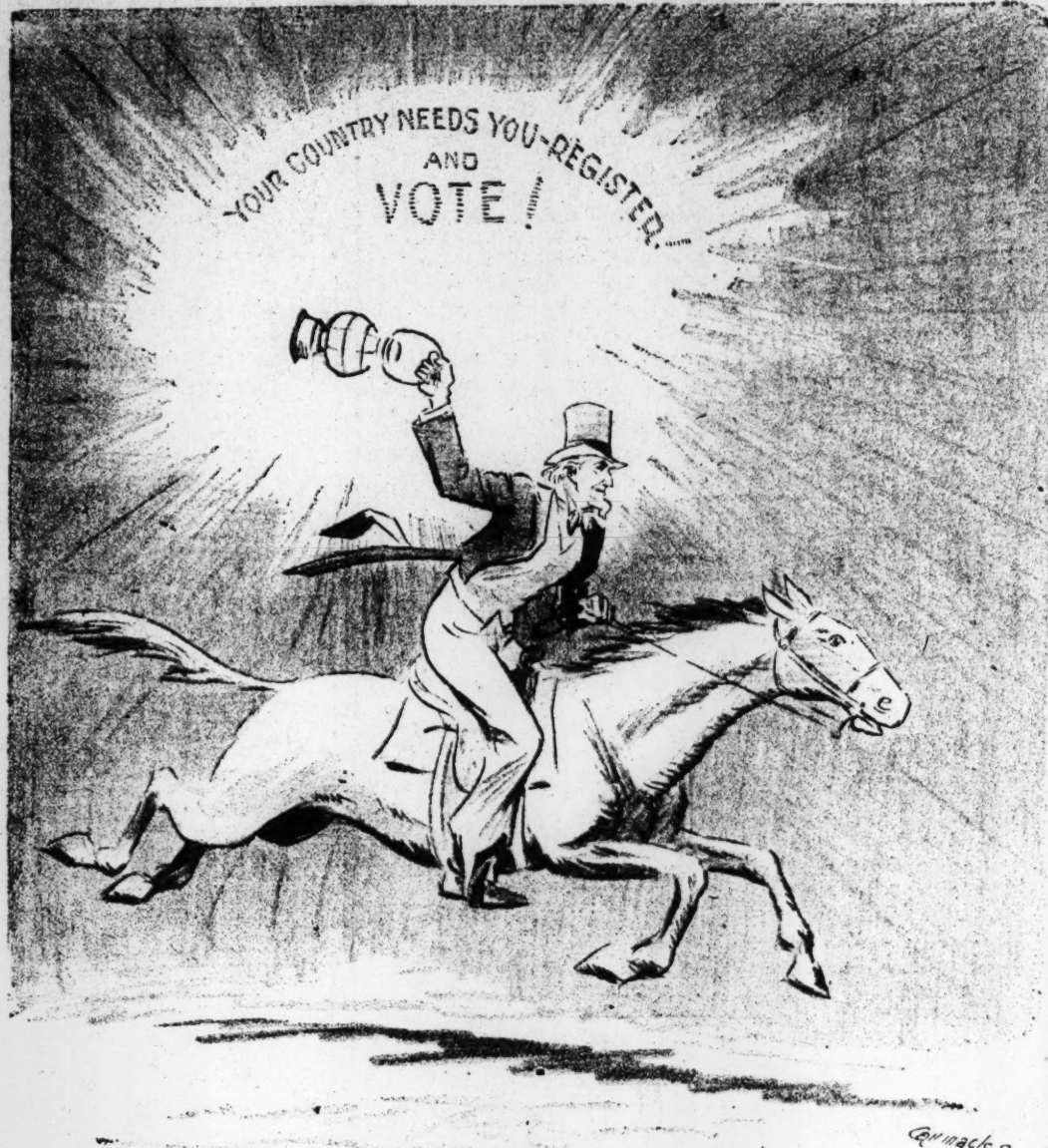
The century-old Severns Valley Association, in the "Lincoln country" of Kentucky, declared that "we should place in office only those who are real friends of the law and who will do their utmost to enforce it."

Work to Uphold Prohibition
The Central Association of Bethlehem, after discussing the wet and dry records of the candidates, with particular reference to that of Governor Smith in New York, covenanted its members not to support any candidate who is not in favor of the present order of prohibition or who favors modification.

The North Bend Association, which includes the Covington and Newport churches, went flatly on record as opposing the election of Governor Smith. The Blackford Association of Missionary Baptists pledged its 23,000 members to "work, vote, teach and pray for the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and a dry church, a dry home, a dry state and a dry Nation."

In addition to going on record strongly in favor of those willing to see prohibition succeed, the Long Run Association, which includes all the big Louisville churches, went on record against race track gambling. An anti-climax to this report was the public announcement by Johnson N. Camden, former Democratic United States Senator and president of the American Turf Association, formerly the Kentucky Jockey Club, that he favored the election of Governor Smith. This, political observers say, should help solidify the dry, anti-gambling element.

Paul Revere the Second



the lucrative trade of brewers and distillers. The latter are virtually partners with the Government, and hope that their satisfactory business relations will continue.

Reports on Year's Profits

First as to Government profits. Figures given out at Ottawa for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, showed that Ontario led other provinces in growth of business in spirits and beer, and that Federal duties collected on spirits, imported into the province, were close to \$5,500,000 for the year. It has been estimated that for the 12 months ending Oct. 31 the Ontario Government will make a profit of \$7,000,000 from sales and taxes by its liquor stores.

This will be in addition to the \$8,500,000 which the Dominion Government will receive from federal taxes. By this estimate, the people of the province are contributing about \$15,000,000 annually in taxes or profits on the liquor trade to two governments. In a territory with a population of about 3,000,000, the value to a province of a tax that yields \$7,000,000 is obvious.

Advance estimates of the total Canadian liquor bill for the year put it at \$100,000,000, of which Ontario's share would be about \$35,000,000. If every state in the American Union should adopt the system of liquor control, and if the same ratio of business per capita should follow, then well over \$1,000,000,000 would be devoted to the products of brewers and distillers annually.

Diverted From Useful Lines

Economists in the United States assert that it is just because such enormous sums as this are now put into telephones and radios, bathtubs and washing machines, instead of pint bottles and non-refillable flasks, that the United States is the remarkably high standard of living now enjoyed there.

However, once such a tremendous business is established, and government budgets adjusted to the large taxes derived from this source, the political difficulties in the way of changing the system again are obvious. Alcohol is in politics in Ontario.

aria, observation indicates, simply because the liquor trade is in partnership with the Government.

The big brewers have found palmy days under the new system. Hiram Walker, Goodenham & Worts, Ltd., to go no further, announced at the May meeting that the quarterly dividend will be increased if prosperous conditions continue. The story is the same throughout the whole list of liquor manufacturers. Although the existing breweries do not have a monopoly on the Government's licenses to manufacture beer, the present head of the control board throws on the construction of more breweries at present.

Why build more, he asks, when the combined capacity output of all the breweries in the Province would more than equal the quantity of beer sold during the whole month of May? Accordingly the dividends of existing breweries mount, while new breweries do not enter the field.

Province Not Wholly Satisfied

The province itself is not wholly satisfied with the present state of affairs, on economic grounds, by any means. It has been pointed out that the money paid to employees in the biggest industry in the province, namely automobile manufacture, is only \$2,000,000 more than the sum collected from the liquor trade in taxes and profits by the Government.

In 1925 the motorcar industry employed 10,300 people in Ontario. Assuming that the same conditions existed in the United States, then the money collected in taxes and profits by the Government under a state liquor sale plan would about equal the sum of all the wages paid out by the American motorcar industry. Including such manufacturers as Mr. Raskob and Mr. Du Pont, "Every dollar thus diverted" (to the liquor trade from productive industry), the Ottawa Citizen points out, "is so much less purchasing power available for expenditure in retail stores and generally for the promotion of more desirable business in the industry." The liquor stores are competing with the retail stores for the patronage of the public.

establish new voting places or increase the size of voting places already established in order that the full vote can be polled on Election Day.

It was conceded by Republican leaders here that Governor Smith will profit by the increased registration in New York City, but the Republicans are claiming a large part of the increase both in city and State on the ground that the increase represents the women's vote and that women are almost uniformly for Herbert Hoover. Many voters in this election will decide the contest in New York State.

Enrollments at Albany Are Running Far Ahead

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—The first two days of registration here show an unprecedented enrollment of voters. For the two days, the total was 37,818, an increase of 13,500 over the first two days of last year and an increase of 10,500 registrars as compared with 1924, the last presidential year.

Registration will be completed Friday and Saturday this week. Political leaders forecast a total of 70,000 to 80,000 for the city, an appreciable gain over the 61,000 registered in 1924, and the 60,000 registered last year for the state election. Twenty-three cases of alleged fraudulent registration are under investigation by Frank J. McAdam, Jr., named a special assistant attorney-general by Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General. Subpoenas have been issued.

Buffalo Shows Big Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—All registration records in Buffalo were broken when 129,496 persons enrolled during the first two-day period here. The registration is 60,000 above the first two-day totals both for 1920 and 1924, the last two presidential years. The heaviest figures are reported from strongly Republican wards, notably Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

AMERICAN OIL FIRMS PLAN EXPORT CARTEL

NEW YORK (AP)—Tentative plans have been made by representatives of several of the larger oil companies to form an oil export association under the Webb Act. The proposal now is before directors of the companies for consideration. It is learned, and a meeting will be held shortly to take final steps of organization if general approval is received.

Similar associations already have been formed in other industries, notably copper, steel, food products, lumber and zinc, the organizations acting as clearing houses for foreign sales information and activities and pro-rating orders among the members.

Proportionate increases were made all over the State. Westchester County, one of the largest metropolitan suburban areas, showed phenomenal increases.

In New York City the largest increase was in Brooklyn, which piled up a total enrollment of 766,638, as against 528,573 in 1924. Manhattan's registration was 552,121, an increase of about 50,000 over the last presidential enrollment. In every registration place there were hundreds of women, and election officials attribute a large part of the increase to them. Arrangements are being made to

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New Secretary of Commerce Settles Down to His Duties

William F. Whiting Meets Changed Environment With Eager Desire to Help Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, knows now what it means to be in the President's Cabinet.

It was only a few months ago that he hurried from the gangplank of the steamer back from Europe, out to Brule, Wis., to hear Mr. Coolidge ask him to take the post left vacant by Herbert Hoover. Much has happened since then.

There has been an intervening period of photographing—by a man who dislikes being photographed; of being interviewed—by a man who shuns publicity; but at last of coming to grips with the country's biggest business department, by a man who is a natural-born executive.

Mr. Whiting has just completed the last of his round of visits to the curiously diversified divisions, that he discovers are all lumped in the Commerce Department, has inspected the several plants, and talked things over with the head of each of his departments. He has "caught up with the job."

"How do you like leaving private life for the Cabinet?" Mr. Whiting was asked. "One thing that strikes me," said the new executive after some reflection, "is the different points of view in the two places. Of course, I was prepared for it in some degree, but it impresses me forcibly nevertheless."

"In private industry, if we uncovered a new and better way of making things we naturally kept it to ourselves. That is the nature of a competitive business. Here I have a bigger job. The Commerce Department has no secrets. Our outstanding desire is to pass improved methods along. We are trying to help all American industry."

The new Secretary is six feet tall, with blue eyes, an agreeable smile, and a rather distinguished bearing. His hair is white, his mustache gray, and he invariably wears a dark suit with a white starched shirt and black bow tie.

There is Plymouth Rock in Mr. Whiting, and that not far from the surface. He is the type of man produced by a background of strict New England forbears, good financial standing, and the kind of a square

brick house, painted yellow, that would stand on the corner of "Elm and Holyoke Streets."

The rooms of the Whiting home are square and high, and it is important to note that one wing on Elm Street is a library. The library is one of Mr. Whiting's hobbies, just as his 300-acre farm, out on the Springfield Road.

Holyoke—that "paper town" of the Connecticut Valley, that has 60,000 people, of which 15,000 are employed in the three big Whiting paper mills—has a secret. It believes in Mr. Whiting; it does more than that, it thinks he is the man for the job; yes, big enough to fill a job left by Mr. Hoover. There has never been labor trouble in the Whiting mills. Holyoke attributes that to Mr. Whiting's reasonableness as an employer. Then again, other mills work up to seven every Sunday morning, on their six day, 24-hour shifts. Mr. Whiting's mills stop at midnight, Saturday.

There is something very reassuring to the people in the Department of Commerce in the confident way in which the new Secretary has picked up the reins. Although he is cool and self-contained, there is a genuine sincerity and simplicity in his speech. Mr. Whiting speaks frankly to interviewers but prefers not to be quoted on such matters.

Politically, Mr. Whiting has been delegate to Republican national conventions in 1920, 1924, and 1928, but the present is his first public office. The final ballot of the 1920 convention found just one man of the Massachusetts delegation still voting for Calvin Coolidge for President—the lone delegate was William Whiting.

MILES REACHES GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Edward Miles, who left New York 44 days ago in a 37-foot schooner designed and built entirely by himself, has arrived at Gibraltar on a 27,000-mile trip around the world. Miles, who is making the trip alone, plans to proceed through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean to Japan and then to the Pacific.

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Liquor Stores of Canada Enter Realm of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

tem in Ontario has been examined at a greater length.

The qualified resident of Ontario, equipped with a permit that is not difficult to get and that costs only a few dollars, may enter the liquor shop, make out a form and purchase the sealed bottles or cases of liquors, within certain specified restrictions. A visitor to Ontario does not find it difficult to get a similar permit. However, the law gives considerable discretion to the attendant in the matter of cancelling a permit. Already close to 3,000 permits have been cancelled. This is one of the reasons in which it is charged that the logic of the state-control system is a little weak. Every one in Ontario agrees that cancellation does not end, by the stroke of a pen, the bootlegger's desire for alcohol. It merely makes it illegal for a particular inebriate to buy alcohol. It is generally recognized that he will continue to buy it. That in turn brings up the question of whether the liquor board staff in Ontario was recently handed to Sir Henry Drayton. The report estimated that "75 per cent of the rubbing alcohol now sold (in Ontario) is used for beverage purposes."

Shops Are Not Only Source

A previous article has shown that there still exist inducements for large scale distribution of alcohol by lawless parties under the Ontario system. There is equal official evidence on record to show that the smaller scale system of distribution exists. In other words, the picture of the neat and clean Government liquor shop as the sole distributor in alcohol in the province is not a true picture.

The papers tell of bootlegging and substitutes for alcohol of the most repulsive sort. A study made by one of the agents connected with the liquor board staff in Ontario was recently handed to Sir Henry Drayton. The report estimated that "75 per cent of the rubbing alcohol now sold (in Ontario) is used for beverage purposes."

The trade product known as "canned heat" was mentioned as another material from which alcohol was derived in defiance of government regulations. If such statements had gone on record in the United States they would have been used as arguments against prohibition. Occurring in a province where liquor is sold by the state, they show that even with the mildest of restrictions in price and permits, resort is still made to "synthetic" drinks.

"Short-Circuiting" Evident

The impartial observer reading the Toronto newspapers could pick out many items which in the aggregate seem to show clearly the presence of considerable bootlegging. The Toronto Star carried an item telling how a truck with 120 cases of beer consigned to "Sodus, N. Y." was stopped en route in Canada and found to contain only 60 cases. Apparently the other 60 cases had been "short-circuited" and got into the hands of Canadian bootleggers.

The Border City Star, of Windsor, told of simultaneous raids on two bootleggers, by Ford City police, resulting in arrests in each case. "With quantities of liquor found in both establishments." Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario Liquor Control Commissioner, has gone on record saying that bootlegging still exists to a degree. The question of alcohol in politics under a system of state sale

and control of the drink trade, is even a bigger matter than bootlegging. Canada is more homogeneous racially than the United States; laws have a habit of being obeyed here; yet even with these advantages there are ugly stories of campaign contributions by distillers and brewers to political parties which emphasize the difficulty and danger of taking the liquor trade into partnership with the Government. Under similar circumstances in New York or Chicago, it would seem that the peril would be greater.

Large Gifts to Campaign

During the investigation of the Department of Customs and Excise by the Royal Commission some remarkable sworn evidence was offered. At Vancouver, on Dec. 15, 1926, Henry Reifel, president of the B. C. Distillers and the B. C. Distilleries, Ltd., admitted payment of \$99,480 to "campaign funds."

On Jan. 19, 1927, at Victoria, B. C., J. F. Newton, president of the Victoria Phoenix Brewery, identified as "campaign contributions" checks totaling \$13,000. On Jan. 25, 1927, Mr. Whitelaw, director of the Consolidated Export Corporation, claimed that their political contributions over a period of four years, was about \$100,000. James G. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of the Consolidated Distillers, admitted that the sum of \$350,608 was paid to both political parties between July, 1923, and the end of 1926. The latter example follows the fashion of a certain public utility executive in Chicago, who for his own reasons contributed heavily to Republicans and Democrats alike.

Special Privileges Abused

Summing the matter up, the Royal Commission making the inquiry reported:

"Our investigations have disclosed the fact that many of these licensees—who conduct business under the government permits to breweries, etc.—have been guilty of most flagrant and persistent violation of the laws and regulations which they are supposed to observe. They have in this way abused the special privileges granted to them and have by improper or deceitful methods defrauded the revenue."

In studying the Canadian liquor system as exemplified in Ontario, the fact becomes apparent that liquor enters into politics in several ways. There is, for example, a great financial pressure on the provincial treasury to continue and extend the sale of liquor because of the large income it means to the state. Again, experience shows that there is an equal pressure put on the politicians to seek campaign contributions from



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PROPULSION NOW NEEDS BUT HALF A SHIP'S POWER

Expert Describes Many Uses of Electricity Aboard a Modern Passenger Boat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—At the engineering exhibition held here recently one of the most important papers read at the conference was that by C. Hardy on the new aspect brought into marine engineering by the use of electricity. So rapidly, said Mr. Hardy, had its use expanded in recent years that marine electricity had its own problems. The present position was one which offered the shipowner electricity for all auxiliary purposes on shipboard as well as for main propulsion.

On modern ships, auxiliary loads, said Mr. Hardy, have increased out of all proportion. Everything from gyro-compass to barber's pole, from battery-operated searchlight to electrically driven pumps, has been added to the list of electricity-consuming equipment. The consequence is that while a certain portion of prime-mover-generated power is used for actually propelling the ship, an almost equally large proportion is used for so-called auxiliary purposes. In ordinary steam-propelled ships this causes machinery to extend nearly from end to end of the vessel. But with electricity, whether turbine or Diesel generated, the auxiliary

engine room is swept away and incorporated in the main engine room. This should, it might be said, lead to the control being taken to the bridge and minimising the risk of accident due to time lag in the transmission of orders.

Fruit Ships' Need of Electricity
It was a question, continued Mr. Hardy, whether the first cost of electric propulsion made it an economical proposition, where general cargo carrying was concerned. Electricity was really unnecessary except for auxiliaries. But in special trades, such as the fruit trade, Diesel electric propulsion had a big advantage. On the homeward journey they had a perishable cargo, while on the return they had ballast or general cargo. A higher speed is necessary in the first case and more power is being used for the refrigerators. Electric propulsion allows an exact proportioning of the power. Generators can be shut down or started again as required.

"Power apportionment" is simple. In the United Fruit Company's Diesel-electric ships a 30 per cent saving in cargo space over steamships is shown. They can carry the same amount of cargo in nine months as the steamers in 12 months. These Diesel-electric ships can run at 8 1/2, 10 1/2, 12 1/2 and 13 1/2 knots on 3, 6, 9 and 12 tons of oil per day by simply starting up or cutting out an engine.

Turbo-Electric vs. Diesel
The Atlantic Refining Company's tanker J. W. Van Dyke was converted from steam to Diesel-electric drive. She has since logged more than 80,000 miles under bridge control, and her cruising radius has been increased by 5000 miles. Mr. Hardy holds that there must be a movement in favor of electric propulsion for large passenger liners and particularly with those owners who like Diesel engines. For powers above 25,000 h. p. turbo-electric propulsion can put up a better fight against Diesel electric drive. The former can never permit of the wide, clear deck spaces which Diesel electric propulsion gives. The big electric liner of the future might possibly have two engine rooms, one above the other, with not more than 15 feet head room.

In conclusion, Mr. Hardy said that for refrigerated ships and occasionally for tankers, that is, for ships

Heir-Apparent of Holland Finds Her Level



PRINCESS JULIANA OF ORANGE WITH HER FELLOW-STUDENTS
The Princess (the Second Girl from the Right in the Second Row) is Taking Part as a Student of Leyden University in a Procession of Girl Students to Their New Clubhouse.

with big auxiliary loads not constantly in use, electricity offers a flexibility combined with a valuable degree of economy. For tugs and ferry boats electricity affords a speed and flexibility range which gives them the power of speed manoeuvre of a tramcar and the steering power of a motorcar. He quoted the fact that a group of New York tugboats gave an average number of 566 signals per ship per 8-hour tour of duty, or one order every 51 seconds. With an electric tug this could be done directly from the bridge.

Progress of Democracy in European Monarchies Shown in Leyden Streets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The growth of democracy in Holland was well exemplified recently when the Princess of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, was seen marching as an ordinary student in a procession through the streets of Leyden.

Princess Juliana herself, evidently, has her say in the democratic way she is being educated, and Queen Wilhelmina has wisely encouraged these tendencies. At the moment, the Princess' chief study is law at the Leyden University. She has become a member of the girls' club and another sign of democracy—has gone through the same "ordels" common to the freshmen as did her fellow students.

Apart from her law studies, the

Princess is highly accomplished in many other directions. During her youth special care was given to the acquiring of foreign languages. The Princess speaks fluently, with very little accent, English, French and German, and has recently devoted some time to Spanish. Photography and needlework are two of her main hobbies. She has a great liking for developing and printing her own films, and for this purpose she had installed at her home in Katwijk on the North Sea a well-equipped studio and darkroom.

Since her coming of age last year—for the Crown Princess comes of age at 18—she chose and obtained as her private residence a modest villa at Katwijk close to the Leyden University, where she daily attends the academic courses.

AFRICAN INDIANS ASK S. V. SASTRI TO LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—An announcement that S. V. Sastri, Agent-General for India in the Union, has decided to relinquish his post in South Africa and return to India, has been received with great regret by the whole of the Indian community in this country, and the South African Indian Congress is taking steps to try and persuade Mr. Sastri to stay on for another year.

A prominent official of the Natal Indian Congress states that strong representations are being made to Mr. Sastri to remain until the Indian Training College now being built in Durban has been completed. He has benefited to a marked degree from his residence in the Union, and this may enter into the balance against his leaving.

SERBIAN CHURCHES URGE CONCILIATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The assembly of Serbian orthodox clergy recently held at Vrsac for the settlement of

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Britain Would Turn Gas of Coke Ovens to Domestic Uses

New Way of Getting Cheap Gas to Be Investigated by Special Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British Government has decided to appoint a representative committee to conduct an inquiry into the question of utilizing the surplus gas from coke ovens for domestic and other purposes. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, announced this at the World Fuel Power Conference in London.

Two areas, one between the Humber and Liverpool, and the other between Leeds and Birmingham, the Monitor understands, have been selected to be looked into specially.

The inquiry is to link up the mining, metallurgical, and gas industries. In Sheffield, for example, attempt is to be made to run metallurgical works inside the city from coke-oven gas plants outside. "Supposing," said one authority, "the gas went to the metallurgical works it would probably mean the saving of transport and other charges for coal now being sent to these works. That is a matter which the inquiry will have to investigate. At present it is not known whether it would be cheaper to use gas or to continue using coal."

"If the coke-oven plants still have gas left after supplying the metallurgical works it might go to the city gas undertaking."

"If the plants sell their gas at 6d. per 1000 cubic feet—not a high charge—to the city gas undertaking, there would be a difference between the present average price which it costs the gas undertakings of this country to produce gas, of 1s. 2d. per 1000 cubic feet. The benefit to the housewife would be immense."

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MADRAS BOY SCOUTS START SEA TROOPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The approximate number of Boy Scouts in British India is 76,350, according to a government report. The Madras Boy Scouts Association has developed a new line of activity by starting two Sea Scout troops. In Bombay 3566 additional Scouts were enrolled last year and the movement is steadily spreading and becoming more and more popular. In Bengal seven new local associations were started and 26 new Scout troops were formed. In Madras there were 137 Guide companies and Brownies, in the United Provinces 60 companies and Brownies, and in Behar and Orissa 10 companies with 600 guides. In the Northwest Frontier Province three distinct associations came into full working order last year and the Director of Public Instruction, referring to the work of the Scouts' associations, says that "this is one of the brightest spots of the educational record."

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ENGLAND MAY SEND A TEAM TO CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The possibility of Great Britain sending a track and field athletics team to Hamilton, Ont., in 1930 to compete in the first of a regular

revelations at a recent General Committee meeting of the English Amateur Athletic Union, which has its headquarters in the Grosvenor Club, here. H. J. Barclay, the honorary secretary, was given permission to convene a meeting of sportsmen from all over the British Empire for the formation of an Empire Sports Federation, which, by concerted action, would insure the British viewpoint was maintained in the councils of international sports organizations. South Africa, and Australia are said to be very much in favor of the scheme.

It was decided also that the British Empire and Field Day, which in 1922 should be held at the Stamford Bridge Grounds, here, July 5 and 6. A fresh question, demanding an answer from the British Government, is whether a motor-cyclist, competing for money

prizes at that sport, retain his amateur status on the running path? The American Olympic Committee would have to be declared a professional runner if he rode his motorcycle for money prizes or met in competition other athletes. The Olympic athlete does not suffer penalties, however, for writing about the sport in which he engages. The president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation raised the question, in a letter to Mr. Barclay, but the English honorary secretary replied that, in his opinion, the American Olympic athlete could not forfeit his status, and the committee, at the meeting, approved the answer.

The meeting brought a few changes in the record books by homologating the following "best performances":

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

250 yds. in 1.10.4, by S. J. Jones, United States, in the running broad jump, Aug. 11, 1928.

100 yds. in .47, by L. S. Barnes, United States, in the pole vault, Aug. 11, 1928.

54 ft. by Lord David Buryleigh, Great Britain, in the standing high jump, July 7, 1928.

100 yds. in 1.20.4, by S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa, in the 120-yard high hurdles, July 7, 1928.

100 yds. in 53.4, by S. A. Lay, New Zealand, in the javelin-throw, July 7, 1928.

148 ft. by E. K. Faulstich, Germany, in the discus-throw, July 7, 1928.

ENGLISH NATIONAL RECORDS

9-4.58, by H. H. Hodge in the 100-yard dash, June 11, 1928.

11 ft. 10.4 in. by L. T. Bond for the pole vault, June 23, 1928.

WOMAN BETTER SHOT THAN MEN


SPECIAL FROM MONITOR HERALD

LONDON.—Miss M. E. Foster, a sculptress turned poultry farmer, defeated 200

meeting of the London & Middlesex Rifle Association at Binsley. She was the only woman competitor. Shooting with the ordinary service rifle, she dropped only four points, two at 200 yards range, one at 500 yards and one at 600 yards, scoring 101 out of a possible 105.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Practical Parliamentary Points

This is the sixteenth of a series of 20 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. This article is on a Point of Order. The one next Tuesday is on the Nominating Committee.

By HINDA E. WINCHESTER

IT is the duty of the presiding officer to see that business is carried on in its proper order, that order is preserved, and that the rules of the organization are observed. While it is the duty of the presiding officer to enforce the rules, parliamentary mistakes are often made, both by presiding officers and by members, and the parliamentary procedure outlined under "Questions of Order" provides a method for rectifying the situation.

A Point of Order is used to call attention to a parliamentary error or violation of the rules of the organization. One of the most frequently used of parliamentary phrases is: "I rise to a point of

order." The member using this phrase means by his words that in his judgment a parliamentary error has been made or the assembly's rules have been violated. Upon invitation by the chair, he proceeds to state his case.

In Cases of Judgment
If a motion is under discussion and a member makes the point of order that the speaker is not confining his remarks to the motion, then the chair may decide the question one way or the other, for here is the chance for an exercise of judgment. If any member disagrees with the expressed judgment of the chair, he may appeal from the decision of the chair. An appeal is put to vote, and the chair is sustained or not sustained according to the vote of the assembly.

We shall presume the organization has a rule which prohibits the reading of papers when a program is being given, and a member having a paper, and proceeds to read. If the president does not at once inform the member of the violation of the organization's rules, any member may rise to a point of order: "Mr. President (not waiting for recognition), I rise to a point of order. President says: 'State your point.' The rules of our club forbid the reading of papers. President says: 'Your point of order is well taken, and the member will please tell in his own words the nature of his point.'"

Another example is, a motion to postpone indefinitely is pending and a member, obtaining the floor, moves to amend by striking out the word "indefinitely" and inserting the words "next Wednesday." If the president does not declare the amendment out of order, a member may rise to a point of order, and after having been invited by the chair to state his point he explains that the motion to postpone indefinitely cannot be amended.

Drill Upon Point of Order
Mr. A.—(Obtaining the floor) I move that our club buy a Steinhay piano.

Mr. B.—I second the motion.

Chair.—It is moved and seconded that our club buy a Steinhay piano. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. C.—(Obtaining the floor) I move to amend by adding the words "at a cost of \$750."

Mr. D.—I second the motion.

Chair.—It is moved and seconded to amend by adding the words "at a cost of \$750." Are you ready for the question?

Mr. E.—(Not obtaining the floor) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chair.—State your point.

Mr. E.—We are discussing the

make of the piano, not the cost, therefore, the amendment is not germane.

Chair.—Your point is well taken. The question before the house is that our club buy a Steinhay piano. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. F.—(Obtaining the floor) I move to table.

Mr. G.—I second the motion.

Chair.—It is moved and seconded to lay the question on the table. (Since the motion to table is not debatable, the chair does not ask, "Are you ready for the question?" Those in favor say "Aye." Those opposed say "No." The Ayes have it and the question of buying a piano is laid on the table.)

Artistry in Lamp Shades

IN a lamp shop one can not only get good suggestions for shades to be made at home, but can also purchase the principal materials, the frame and sometimes the design that is to be applied. Chintz and parchment are always popular, but instead of parchment one can buy water-color paper, drawing paper, Japanese vellum or even manila wrapping paper and so treat them with a mixture of turpentine, linseed oil and liquid dryer that the effect of parchment is produced.

Take home a No. 1 flat bristle brush; a No. 3 square shaver; oil paints in the necessary colors; and a small amount of liquid dryer, turpentine and linseed oil. Beat the three together until a vapor rises, then paint the paper on both sides. It should be purchased in a large sheet to avoid piecing. It is necessary to take the precaution of not letting the mixture boil and become thick, but to paint the paper with the liquid thin. Allow the sheet to dry for about twelve hours before attempting the rest of the work.

For a pattern use a newspaper, putting it on the frame and cutting around it with a margin of half an inch. Cut the newspaper pattern from top to bottom, lay it flat on the parchment and trace again, leaving the 1/2-inch margin. Now slip the parchment over the frame, bending over the tissue-covered ribs of the frame the paper left for the margin and gluing it in place with white glue. Cut off the superfluous paper and bind the edges around the top and bottom with gross-grain ribbon, tape or gummed paper in a vivid color.

The design comes next, and there one has a choice of several kinds. The decalcomania labels, such as are used on furniture, may be pasted on and the entire shade shellacked, or, if one wishes to carry out a design on the shade to match some cretone in the room, cut a figure from the cretone and apply it in the same manner as the labels. For the amateur both of these means of decorating are preferable to painting or stenciling. The designs for stenciling, however, may be purchased at any art store, and the craftsman should select her design with due regard to the size and simplicity of the shade and the base. In stenciling the shade, paint the design on the flat surface of the parchment before it is fitted to the shade.

New Use for Corn Popper

A wire mesh corn popper will be found a time-saver in washing small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, etc. Fill it nearly full of fruit, lock it and shake it under the faucet or in a pail of cold water till the berries are clean.

Considering the Business Woman of Europe and of America

On a good-will visit to seven European countries, representatives of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, an American organization, found a bond of friendship and understanding with business and professional women of England and the Continent. Lena Madson Phillips, president of the federation, here writes for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR some high points of the trip. The article is in two parts. The first ran last Tuesday.

II

WE HAD but a brief stay in Belgium, but through Miss Romaine Aernoudt of the Girls' Finishing School and Mme. de Munster-Latin, an attorney, we learned that many women were now engaged in business. These, too, work in conjunction with their husbands. Delightful and cultured were the women we met in Brussels, engaged in law, banking, teaching, writing and social work. But they seemed more the social than the business leader. One wonders if Belgian business women are aggressively alert to the opportunities of advancement which are theirs during the reign of their wise and just King Albert and his gracious and understanding wife. But 1914 gave them a cause for afterthought. No woman can quite know the ravage of the World War until she has seen the shadow which falls across the confidence and ambition of these women, whose homeland was the battle ground of the world.

Stop across the border into Holland, and to cross either country is only a step as we measure distance, and you see the difference. Here is a people in normalcy. We had left a group of gentlemen who seemed dressed in smocks, were arranging bronze and marble, displaying soft-toned tapestries and hanging crayons and oils. Matured, feminist landscape gardeners were supervising transplanting of trees and shrubs, and splashing bits of color throughout the many gardens. Teachers were arranging exhibit food specialists preparing for multitudes.

We were not surprised to find back of this stupendous undertaking a Swiss Federation of Business Women. Its president, Miss Martin, was the executive director of the exposition. Miss Martin came almost breathlessly, so busy was she with those final touches before the opening day. But she told us of her federation with its 2500 members and its dozen branches. And they were more than ready for an international organization.

As we traveled from country to country, there was great interest among the European women as to what we would find in the other countries. There was a diversity of opinion, of course, but in one respect practically all agreed: that we could not readily secure an organization in Italy. Premier Mussolini thought women's place the least desirable, and he, then, arriving at Rome to meet a most cordial reception, not only from the business and professional women themselves, but the Fascist Government.

Industry and Order in Italy

To one who had not been in Italy for some years this new Italy was a revelation. There was industry and order. The elimination of the beggar was as amazing as the electrification of the railroads. Over and above all was the buoyant spirit of the men and women with whom we talked. A glorious thing it was, as though an ancient, weary and outworn race had suddenly drunk deep from the Fountain of Youth. Italy lives today, not in its glorious past but in the hope of its future. It seems far younger in its effervescence, than America. And although Roman eyes rest daily upon the walks and haunts of the Caesars, they are alight with eagerness at the dawning of a new day.

The Premier was in northern Italy with the army maneuvers, but Prince Potenziana, Governor of Rome, gave us an elaborate tea at the Capitoline Gardens. His Excellency expressed his admiration for America and appreciation of his recent visit to our country. We saw from the balcony of his suite the tenebrous ruins of Rome's civilization 2000 years ago. We enjoyed the priceless art treasures under the personal direction of the

will be throughout our working lifetime heavily taxed. We do not complain. We should pay, we want to pay. But we must face the fact that our future does not offer the individual progress, the ease or enjoyment which otherwise we might have had. We are glad, though, that, although these opportunities will never be ours, they may be claimed and enjoyed by our American women. We left Germany with a feeling of sadness, yet with immeasurable admiration for women who out of the ashes of past achievement could so bravely begin again to build.

In Switzerland

Have you heard of Saffa, that Swiss National Exposition of Women's Work? It was held in August and September at Bern. Frau Dr. Grutter, one of its directors, led us, as we then thought, over most of its 5 1/2 acres, showing us dozens of buildings devoted to women's interests, professional, commercial, educational, scientific.

And all conceived, planned, organized and executed by women! We were at Saffa just before the opening and everyone was tremendously excited. Women sculptors and artists in smocks were arranging bronze and marble, displaying soft-toned tapestries and hanging crayons and oils. Matured, feminist landscape gardeners were supervising transplanting of trees and shrubs, and splashing bits of color throughout the many gardens. Teachers were arranging exhibit food specialists preparing for multitudes.

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curator himself. In the cool of the evening we had refreshment in the largest and most beautiful of the gardens.

Baron Sardi, as vice-president of the Italy-America Society, was host at an afternoon reception given at Palazzo Salviati. It was here that we first met Signora Agresti, a descendant of the British poet Dante Gabriele Rossetti and an acknowledged authority on Italian political economy. Here, also, we met Miss Gibson, a charming English newspaper woman, who teaches Mussolini English. Both were delightful, to our way of thinking.

Signorina Castellani presided at our banquet. She was surrounded by a group of important Italian business and professional women: Dr. Labriola, very successful as an attorney, although looking much like a Dresden shepherdess; Prof. Saffa, who made an able address on the present position of the Italian woman; Signorina Gull, engineer, and others. Countess Maria Loschi, lawyer and close to the present Government, dazzled us with her brilliancy in fluent English, and then rushed from the banquet table to Paris to join her international confederates in the equal rights petition which they hoped to present at the time of the signing of the Kellogg peace pact.

Italy's Women Co-operative

We talked of Fascism and women and our new Italian Federation to be. True, the Premier had said something about the home being the place for women, but under the Fascist Government industries were organized into syndicates, and in these women played a real part. Italy had many women of importance, and surely they would not have been there without their right place in the women's world. Signora Castellani thought a federation could be formed, and soon had her plans well outlined. And as we waved good-by to her and to Signora Piazza that bright Italian morning on which we turned our faces homeward, we felt that in the formation of our International Federation Italy's women would play an important part.

And so we come home, feeling that the world after all is not such a very large place and that human nature, as Dr. O. L. Hatcher once said, is "very prevalent." Among business women opportunities vary in degree, but not greatly in kind. The women themselves are different, but only as their countries and traditions have made them different. The American is quick, aggressive and less hampered than the women of any other nation. The British business woman is calm, reliable, restrained, yet ambitious. Ever the business life of the French woman is inextricably bound in with home ties. Belgium seems still dazed from the war. Holland is active and desiring, but not excited. The American woman is the German woman and heart-breaking in her brave endurance. Switzerland is abreast, sometimes ahead of us. Italy all aglow with plans.

The world is full of business women. She is a product of an advancing civilization.

On beginning the fourth year of advertising in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR I wish to express my appreciation to its readers, whose support has in three years brought a sixfold increase in the production of

Peggy's Own Fruit Cake

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One-Pound Loaf \$1.50
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A limited number of distributors desired.

MARGARET NEWELL SOULE
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

News of the Clubs

MANY groups of people who are studying serious subjects most of the year will, on the thirty-first of this month, lay aside their studious mien and will revel in the fun and nonsense of All-hallows Eve, or Halloween as we know it.

It has sometimes been suggested that Halloween was originally a church celebration but it has been impossible to trace the unique character of its celebration to any church custom. The lighting of bonfires, customary on this holiday, has been traced to the sacrificial fires of the Druids, long before the Christian era. Those who are planning a celebration of Halloween will be glad to know of a bulletin entitled "How to Celebrate Halloween," which is issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The price of the bulletin is 25 cents.

This bulletin says that a hostess who plans a Halloween party has difficulty in discovering new ideas to use for decorations, refreshments, games and tricks, but in deciding which of the many delightful available things at her disposal she will use, and proceeds to describe the best plan for the party, giving suggestions for the invitations, costumes and program, including games and entertainments for such celebrations, including a playlet and a bibliography of plays, stories, and poems suitable to the occasion.

Here is a suggestion from Houston, Tex., for decorating a living-room Halloween party:
Arrange the living-room to look as much as possible like a mysterious forest. Branches from trees may be fastened to standards. Christmas tree fashions, and placed here and there. Set plants about on the floor. Stick a huge jack-o-lantern on a tall pole and stand in one corner for the moon. Owls and bats cut from black paper may be perched on the boughs of the trees or hung from the ceiling on invisible threads. A black cat with orange eyes may lurk behind the trees.

Seven million young men and women will be eligible to vote for President of the United States for the first time this year. But how many of them will vote? If the ratio of preceding elections applies, only

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Positively prevents runs in silk hose and underwear. Sets in place the most delicate tints. Harmless, even fades to the life of fabric. Simple, practical; money-back guarantee.
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about one-half of these men and women will cast their ballots this year. In view of these compelling facts \$1000 in cash prizes is being offered to high school and university students of the United States for the best essays on "Why Should I Vote?" The General Federation of Women's Clubs is conducting the contest, with Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Marshall, Okla., chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, acting as chairman. The prizes are offered by John Hays Hammond, representing the National Civic Federation.

Any high school student or any student in a private school having high school rank may enter the high school division of the contest, and any resident, undergraduate student in a college or university or any student in a private school having college rank may enter the college and university division of the contest. Essays will not be less than 700 nor more than 1000 words. There will be three national prizes for each contest: a first prize of \$250; a second prize of \$150 and a third prize of \$100.

In communities having no federated women's clubs, the high school principal may conduct a local contest according to rules which may be secured from Mrs. J. C. Pearson, Marshall, Okla., and winning essays will be forwarded to her, not later than March 15, 1929.

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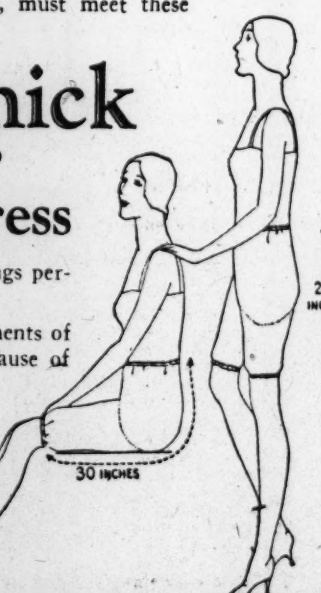
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THE HOME FORUM

Poetic Substitutions in Our Common Speech

IS IT not one of the perverse ironies that so many of the doors opening into the most wonderful vistas of thought and imagination should seem so forbiddingly closed because they are labeled with large, strange words? The very term rhetoric embracing all the art of expression, sounds—shall we not confess it?—technical and artificial. Yet still more formidable and even repellent are the many established phrases which denote the varied usages of this art of arts which we all must use whenever we write or speak even a word. We have all read with amusement the oft-quoted instance of Montaigne's "fountainhead" who was astonished to learn that all his life he had been talking—prose! But still more surprised perhaps we might be if we learned that in almost every sentence we were constantly speaking poetry. It is in a sense more true than the discovery that we are all perfect spokesmen of sober prose. For as the great German Herder first said, Language is fossil poetry. Which means that our daily speech is all compact of beautiful, vivid images, as all poetry is, and that the difference between the two is not that the one has lost their luster through much use and which we no longer recognize as originally images at all, but only as prose. Call them figures of speech, or to name a few of the varieties, simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and how artificial they sound! Call them poetry, as they are, and even our everyday speech unfolds as a treasure house of beauty.

"Thinkest thou there were no poets till Dan Chaucer?" exclaimed Carlyle. "No heart burning with a thought, which it could not hold, and had no word for—that thou callest a metaphor, or the like? For every word we have, there was such a man and poet. The coldest word was once a glowing new metaphor, and bold questionable originality. Thy very attention, does it not mean an attempt, a stretching-to? Fancy that act, which all were conscious of, which none had yet named, when this new 'poet' first felt bound and driven to name it! His questionable originality, and new glowing metaphor, was found adaptable, intelligible; and remains our name for it to this day."

So we have fallen heir to all the first efforts, all succeeding efforts of men, as they groped for resources to utter their feeling in form which came from their own experience, and which would embody their meaning in a tangible picture. What a vast heritage! Vast! That very word is full of forgotten images. Originally it meant a "place" or "desert," the very meaning to lay waste, as we can see in the verb "de-vas-tate." So Shakespeare used it in figurative sense once removed when he wrote the impressive line "The dead tye dead tye dead tye dead night." Then by extension it was applied to the great distance across a desert—as long as a journey through a "vast." So Milton used it in deriding the dead tye dead tye dead night. And so it came to mean great size

In any relation, until we have weakened its force in speaking of being vastly pleased. And now the vivid, graphic image of the desert is completely obscured.

With innumerable humbler words does our common talk open doors into gardens and corridors of the house of this vast heritage. We take to people, take them up, take them down, take them off, or take them in. We keep in with them, keep them down or off or under. We may get at them, or round them, or get on with them; fall out with or fall in with them; make up with them, make up with them; make off with them; set them up or down or hit them off. Try with various prepositions or other simple verbs, like go, come, run, turn, stand, look, put, and set. Or think of any of the commonest experiences to see how they yield their images. We break the ice, turn over a new leaf, keep our heads above water, bolster up our hopes. Or in single words, these hopes may be quickened, or kindled. Our hearts are cold or warm, heavy or light, soft or hard. As one authority reminds us in fact, "Every expression that we employ, apart from those that are connected with the most rudimentary objects and actions, is a metaphor, though the original meaning be dulled by constant use." And to illustrate his statement, he goes on: "In the above sentence 'expression' meant 'what is squeezed out'; 'to employ' is to 'twine in'; 'like a basket maker'; 'to connect' is to 'weave together'; 'rudimentary' means 'in the rough state'; and an object is something 'thrown in our way.'"

Strange, and yet how natural that all these images should ever "lose their brightness!" Or that so many proverbial expressions, so poetic and vivid, in their original settings, of a glowing new metaphor, and bold questionable originality. Thy very attention, does it not mean an attempt, a stretching-to? Fancy that act, which all were conscious of, which none had yet named, when this new 'poet' first felt bound and driven to name it! His questionable originality, and new glowing metaphor, was found adaptable, intelligible; and remains our name for it to this day."

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October Wind

Over the hills October winds are
blowing.
The glad wide winds of heaven and
earth, and here
The flaming wind, the leaf by legion
flowing
Across the scarlet quarter of the
year.

For leaf and wind and wave the
autumn squander
In a mad, wild ecstasy of days:
Blue with the blue smoke of the
field-fires yonder,
Red with its smell, and cleaner
than the blaze.

Over the hills the clamorous rook
is flying:
The black wing and the red leaf
and the dun;
And all the air distilled with a great
crying,
And all October clarin in the sun.
—DAVID MCCOMB, in "Floodgate."

India's Message Comes Clearly

After a long cloudless day in India,
during which one's bungalow was
being subjected to a process of slow
baking by the sun, one falls easily
into the habit of sleeping with only
the sky overhead, with the strange,
friendly little voices of the night
around one.

Recently the noisy chatter of a
squirrel awakened one such sleeper,
who lay and watched the rising sun
mount higher; till, feeling shame to
lie abed when all the earth was
stirring, she rose, walked in the
freshness of the morning and greeted
the fragrant shoots quickening to a
new period of growth. To appreciate
fully the wonders which are taking
place at this season one must be
lively about, before the business of
the day's work has made any coun-
ter claim upon the thought. Thus, if
ears are sharp and eyes discerning,
one may discover precious secrets.

On such a delectable morning, it is
a joy to be in harmony with the
morning hymn of praise which swells
forth. In the sheer morning light
the gold mohurs seem to have shaken
themselves and to have put on a
dazzling brilliance, while the leaf
sumptuous trees are rapidly donning
delicately tinted vestures. The air is
filled with the scent of frangipani,
while the exquisite fragrance of the
henna blossom hints of romance and
of vanity.

A few showers have so transformed
the scene that a prospect which yester-
day was barren and unproductive
as a wilderness is clothed today with
a diaphanous dress of tender green,
true color, before the springlike whether
East or West. Literally one has let
the grass grow under one's feet, for
each slender spike has only been
awaiting the first moist caress of
the rain to leap into joyous being. In
the hollow, before the ground was
is of a deeper shade, for there the
grass is thick and sturdy, an inch or
more high and of a wonderful resili-
ence. For months past it has lain
dead, not hardly put to rest, as in
colder climates where nature's
method resembles that of the cruel
stepmother in the old fairy tales;
but lulled to quiescence in the warm
brown arms of the earth, where it
has slumbered till roused to activity
by the first showers of the oncoming
monsoon.

Everywhere is the same feeling of
youth. There are many calves among
the lean cattle which crop the short
grass on the rolling "maiden." The
grazing is done greedily, for here is
sweet and succulent fare after a six
months' diet of dry stubble and
scanty grain. A new-born buffalo
grazes on waving feet close to its
grazing parent, which looms pre-
sently above her offspring. A large
drove of dusky sheep drifts slowly
by, a rolling sea of black bodies
flecked here and there with gray.
Rearward the lambs frisk merrily in
the sunshine, though some find dif-
ficulty in keeping up with the flock.
One tiny youngster has aroused the
compassion of a shepherd, who car-
ries it in his arms, hotly pursued by
an old pebbled ewe which charges
from side to side, bleating loudly
with maternal anxiety.

Further afield there is great activity.
The land is being cultivated as it
has been for countless ages; and
with practically the same methods,
for the Indian yoke is an obstinate
conservative being. Historians re-
late that, in the main, the cultivators,
the masses of India, have been little
touched by even the most stirring
events in the history of the country.
Cities spring up, fall into ruin, and
the scars soon disappear beneath the
jungle. Stirring events have swept
the country periodically, but seed-
time and harvest find the vital part
of the land unchanged. The rains break
and the urge is toward the land. Then
differences melt away.

Truly, it is a busy, happy time for
man and beast. The trials of the hot
weather are past; sun and shower
combine with the efforts of man
kind to draw beauty and plenty out
of the generous earth. From sea to
sea, border to border, of this vast
stretched land the same process of
renewal is going on. Over all her
masses of thirst-quenched soil little
green ears are reaching up, bring-
ing promise of food to her teeming
millions.

To those who care to listen, India's
message comes most clearly at this
season of the year, telling of patience
through adversity, of rich abundance
and of beauty, mingled with a strange
recurring note of sadness. A lovely
realm, waiting ever to be understood;
and so helped by understanding.

The Concrete Bridge

Locked in this form of moulded stone is caught
The coursing greyhound leaping through the air;
This tender span whose every curve is fraught
With all the beauty of the sea astir.

Here is the eagle pinioning in flight,
Here are the shadows rippling through the grass,
Here is the comet arching through the night,
And here the stallions racing down the pass.

Poised like a thought whose anchorage is truth,
Serenely it lifts itself above the broil
Of turbulent waters clamoring without rath
And on them casts the soothing beam of oil.

Fragile as crystal, titan in its strength,
The fulness of pure beauty in its length.

CHARLES GRANVILLE WILSON.



An Old Roman Aqueduct. From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Stanley E. Hunter.

IN THE shadow of this old Roman
aqueduct, the artist, with a fine
appreciation of contrast, pre-
sents a Roman farmer of today plow-
ing his field in the same primitive
manner as did his forbears two
thousand years ago. It is not dif-
ficult to visualize the color scheme of
the scene pictured—the white earth
toning in perfectly with the soft
brown of the weathered ruin behind
the, the mild blue of the Italian
sky above, and the lichen-covered
stones which for centuries have not
known the cooling touch of the
mountain waters that once assuaged
the thirst of a mighty city.

Mountain Park Trail

A sun-flecked trail invited the
traveler to wander up the canyon
which led to the Big Park. Through
aspens groves, beside the mountain
stream, the path wound, revealing
new spots of beauty at every turn.
In one shady nook, beneath a moss-
covered rock, a bevy of dainty lady-
slippers nodded their golden blooms
above the grass. Here also were
columbines in clusters and ferns in
profusion.

Every foot of the stream offered
something of wonder. The very
stones over which the water tumbled
seemed like gems blending in a rough
mosaic.

The traveler was frequently called
upon either to leap the stream or to
cross on fallen logs. These natural
bridges were browned by time,
polished by the torrent; they
beckoned the traveler to cross, but
cautioned him to step with care.

On up the canyon the wayfarer
pushed. The glistening white trunks
of the aspens formed long lines
ahead, like slender pillars in a great
colonnade. Above vaulted the
branches, lightly decked with shim-
mering leaves, and parting now and
again to reveal a soft, blue sky.

Soon the trail left the harrying
stream behind and struck up a great
canyon, along the course of a trick-
ling rivulet. The densely wooded hills
rose precipitously on either side. The
traveler little thought that this nar-
row canyon would presently open
into the vast expanse of the Big Park.

Under giant pine, around silver
spruce, in and out among birch and
willow, twisted the red dirt path of
the trail. A towering rock rose from
the canyon ahead and seemed to
block the way. But no; just to the
right, rugged and rocky, a narrow
passage mounted abruptly out of the
canyon bottom, and into the spacious
opening of the Big Park!

The traveler stopped in wonder to
be thus suddenly and unexpectedly at
the threshold of the clearing. His
eye swept the green expanse. A herd
of cattle browsed quietly on the lush
grass a few hundred yards ahead.
Farther on, three laxy deer were
eagerly licking black-balt intended
for the cattle. Up bobbed their heads
at the first scent of the traveler.
Then slowly and gracefully they
moved across the park and disap-
peared into the woods. Near the dis-
tant edge of the opening, turning an
unruffled surface to sky and clouds,
stretched a shallow lake. From its
farther margin rose the aspen forest,
forming the western limit of the
park. Behind and above this bank of
white trunks and light green leaves,
towered a dark fringe of giant
spruce. Still higher and still more
inspiring rose the mountain peaks.
In the pure atmosphere of the heights
their every crag and snow-bank
stood out clear-cut and sparkling.

Bereite dich auf das Beste vor

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden
christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE oft hören wir Erklärungen
und Bemerkungen, die andeu-
ten, daß sich der Sprechende
entweder nur der unangenehmen
Einzelheiten einer Erfahrung erin-
nert oder an die Unvermeidlichkeit
des Bösen glaubt. Jede Anerkennung
der Notwendigkeit des Bösen, ob
ernstlich oder leichtfertig, ist ein
Irrtum. Es ist falsch, zu glauben
oder dem Glauben Ausdruck zu ver-
leihen, daß Umstände die Macht
haben, Fortschritt, Gesundheit, Glück-
seligkeit oder Wohlergehen nachteilig
zu beeinflussen. Wer dies zugeht,
arbeitet, wenn auch unbewußt, seinen
besten Vorteilen entgegen.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissen-
schaft leugnen bestimmt diese aber-
gläubische Annahme der Unvermeid-
lichkeit des Bösen. Viele Menschen,
die in dem Glauben an ein unheil-
volles und widriges Geschick erzogen
wurden, erwachten freudig zu der
Erkenntnis, daß rechte Erwartung in
hilfreicher Beziehung zu Fortschritt
steht, als sie vielleicht zum ersten-
mal folgende Worte der Mrs. Eddy in
"Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit
Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S.
426) lasen: "Ist das Ziel begehren-
wert, dann beschleunigt die Erwar-
tung unsern Fortschritt". Der ganze
Abschnitt, der diese Worte enthält,
und dessen Randüberschrift "Unsere
Fußstapfen himmelwärts" lautet, ver-
bindet Bemühen, Streben und Er-
langen mit rechtmäßigem Erwarten.
Sorgfältiges Sichbefassen mit diesem
Abschnitt führt zu dem Schluss, daß
die Erwartung des Guten auf die Er-
fahrung des Guten hinzielt. Dann
"das Ringen nach Wahrheit macht
uns", wie Mrs. Eddy in der Fortset-
zung zu dem oben angeführten Satz
sagt, "stark anstatt schwach und
bringt uns Ruhe anstatt Ermüdung".

Sich rüsten, um den Schlägen eines
eingebildeten widrigen Geschicks ent-
gegenzutreten, wodurch der Glaube
an ein solches Geschick beständig
zum Ausdruck kommt, befördert weder
das Denken noch die Kraft für die
gesunden Tätigkeiten eines fort-
schrittlichen Lebens, während je-
mand, der Gutes denkt und redet und
um das Gute willen arbeitet, betet
und wacht, vorwärtschreitet. Ein
solcher kann sich nicht die unglück-
liche Haltung derer angewöhnen, die
Widerwartigkeit erwarten; denn er
lernt das Gute in der Erfahrung jedes
Tages finden.

Wenn die Lehren der Christlichen
Wissenschaft den Weg weisen, ist
das Bemühen, den Gesichtspunkt der
rechten Erwartung zu gewinnen,
freudig. Anstatt auf das Schlimmste
gefaßt zu sein, wird das Denken
allmählich dann erweckt, das Beste
zu erwarten. "Und Gott sah an alles,
was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da,
es war sehr gut", erklärt die Bibel.
Jedermann kann das Gute sehen,
wenn er es nur standhaft genug er-
wartet.

Gott ist gut, und Gott ist das All.
Auf dieser Grundlage lernt der Schü-
ler, der Christlichen Wissenschaft
einerseits nur das, was gut und der
Mühe wert ist, erwarten, sich darauf
vorbereiten und danach trachten, und
andererseits alles, was Gott, dem
Geber alles Guten, unähnlich ist,
leugnen und aufgeben.
Die Heilarbeit der Christlichen
Wissenschaft bereitet die Menschen
vor, das Gute und nur das Gute in

Prepare for the Best

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW often we hear statements
and remarks which would in-
dicate that the speaker either
remembered only the unpleasant de-
tails of some experience, or else be-
lieved in the inevitability of evil. Any
acknowledgment of the necessity of
evil is a mistake, whether made seri-
ously or in a sense of levity. It is
wrong to believe or to voice the be-
lief that circumstances have power
to operate perversely against pro-
gress, health, happiness, or prosper-
ity. One who makes such an admis-
sion is working, though unwittingly,
against his own best interests.

The teachings of Christian Science
definitely deny the superstitious be-
lief in the inevitability of evil. Many
who have been reared to believe in
a perverse and contrary fate have
awakened with joy to a realization
that right expectation has a helpful
relation to progress, when perhaps
they have read for the first time
Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures"
(p. 426), "When the destination is
desirable, expectation speeds our
progress." The entire paragraph in
which these words occur, and which
is under the marginal heading, "Our
footsteps heavenward," links effort,
aspiration, and attainment with
proper expectation. A careful study
of this paragraph brings one to the
conclusion that expectation of good
tends to bring good into experience;
for, as Mrs. Eddy says in the sen-
tence following the one just quoted,
"The struggle for Truth makes one
strong instead of weak, resting in-
stead of wearying one."

Bracing oneself to meet the buffet
of an imaginary adverse fate, beliefs
in which is constantly being voiced,
will not liberate thought or energy
for the wholesome activities of a
progressive life; whereas, one who
is thinking and speaking of good,
and working, praying, and watching
for good, moves onward. Such a one
cannot become habituated in the un-
happy attitude of expecting trouble,
for he is learning to find the good
in each day's experience.

When the teachings of Christian
Science point the way, the effort to
gain the viewpoint of right expecta-
tion is joyous. Instead of being pre-
pared for the worst, thought is gradu-
ally awakened to be prepared for
the best. "And God saw every thing
that he had made, and behold, it was
very good," the Bible states. Each

one can see good if he but look for
it steadfastly enough.
God is good; and God is All. On
this basis the student of Christian
Science learns to expect, prepare for,
and aspire toward only that which
is good and worth while, and, con-
trariwise, to deny and dismiss all
that is unlike God, the Giver of all
good.

The healing work of Christian
Science prepares men naturally to
expect good, and good only. For ex-
ample, one who has been weak and
ill is healed of his ailment and
weakness by the ministrations of
Christian Science. He learns that
his healing was the result of an
understanding of the allness of God,
good, and of the unreality of the
conditions which were, in belief,
afflicting him. It follows that such
a one will look forward to health
and strength in his experience there-
after; for he will not expect some-
thing which he has learned is unreal,
to trouble him further. The same is
true when one has seen unemploy-
ment and lack give place to employ-
ment and plenty, or discord and
hatred to harmony and love. As
healings such as these take place,
there is gradually built up in con-
sciousness a faith in the normalcy
of good, and an ability is gained to
reject adversities as unreal because
they are impossible in a universe
ruled by a good God.

If one honors the first of all com-
mandments, "Thou shalt have no
other gods before me," one need not
fear circumstances which claim to
have their source in matter. One
must rise above discordant circum-
stances, letting his attitude toward
adversities of every sort be deter-
mined by the true understanding of
God, divine Principle.

Healing of the fear of adversity
results always in individual develop-
ment. When, through the operation
of Truth, strength has supplanted
disease, supply has erased want,
or love has healed discord, human
capacity is broadened. One who is
healed through Christian Science
may say rightly that he indeed "hop-
eth all things." Vague apprehen-
sions, superstitious presentations,
and gloomy rebodings cannot dim
his vision of God, good. Such a one
need not deny aspiration, nor silence
joy with the loud maxim, "It is too
good to be true." For in Christian
Science one has learned that only
the good is true.

Joyful expectation thus arrests the
advance of error in thought or in
experience. And all may wait for
love, good, happiness, because these
blessings are man's right as a child
of God.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into German.)

Horatio Alger Turns Author

Shortly after his thirteenth birth-
day Horatio completed his first story
for publication. It was printed in the
news columns of the local "Gazette"
and received this comment from his
father in a letter to Grace Treadwell,
a resident of Boston who several
times had been a guest at the Alger
home: "Olive and the children are
in excellent health and wish to be
remembered to you. In a community
as small as ours nothing occurs to
disturb the tranquillity of our lives
and I am without the means there-
fore of informing you of any events
of extraordinary significance. Were
I to pass by a certain small occur-
rence, however, I would not be doing
justice to my oldest boy whose dis-
turbance in study has already won re-
cognition from our weekly press. He
has developed a flair for writing
which is most remarkable for his
years, and this without any idea of
construction or advice from anyone. I
must ask you to pardon my enthu-
siasm, if it seems such to you, for I
am very proud of his accomplish-
ment and look forward with eager-
ness to his further achievements."

The story in the "Gazette" was
prefaced by the announcement that
"the editor deems it an honor to
publish in the columns of this jour-
nal a tale written by a child of our
community who has not yet cele-
brated his fourteenth birthday. Horatio
Alger, Jr., is the author of an
entertaining piece entitled, A Race Up
the Hill, which, through the gen-
erosity of his esteemed father, we
are privileged to present to our
readers."

Then follows the tale:
A boy was waiting at the bottom
of a hill for some one to come and
play with him. Soon he heard
whistling and was happy because he
thought a friend of his was coming.
The whistling came from the wind
which was blowing about the fields
and at first the boy was ready to
weep because he had no one to play
with. The wind kept whistling and
the whistle seemed to say, "Come,
little boy, I will play with you." The
boy listened hard and was sure he
heard the words. The new com-
panion made him full of joy even
if he could not see it.

So he jumped about and ran merrily
about the trees with the wind
singing and chasing after him. The
fact that the boy ran ahead of the
wind pleased him very much. He
was proud and challenged the wind
to a race up hill.

"Well, well," cried the wind, "let
us start."
The boy ran as fast as he could
run. The wind was close behind him.
"I beat the boy," said the wind.
The boy was angry at hearing the boast
and whistled by him and did not come
back to play.

"The moral of the narrative,"
gloried Mr. Alger in later cor-
respondence with Peter Foreman,
"is readily discernible. It is . . . a
sermon which says, 'Thou shalt not
set thyself against the word of the
Lord.'"—HARRY R. MATES, in
"Alger: A Biography Without a
Hero."

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Theatrical News of the World

"The Lord of the Manor"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

AT THE Apollo Theater, "The Lord of the Manor" by J. Hastings Turner. Presented and produced by Norman Loring. The cast:

Sir Henry Bovey.....Frank Cellier
Lady Bovey.....Frederick Mayne
Barbara Fletcher.....Joan Henley
Robert Bovey.....Bruce Beattie
Elizabeth Bovey.....Vivian Cavanagh
Kitty Carvell.....Oliver Rose
Lily Tovey.....Frank Bertram
Charles Tovey.....Frank Bertram
Jim Bridge.....Leslie Perrine
Gen. Sir George.....C. E. Lowe

This is one of those artificial comedies, of a kind common nowadays, in which a competent playwright, with a trained sense of the stage, a faculty for the creation of character, and a knack of writing shrewdly humorous dialogue, has spotted what might have been an excellent play—and is still, in parts, an amusing one—by exaggerated bids for popularity.

One feels, throughout these three acts that J. Hastings Turner, when he wrote "The Lord of the Manor," was saying to himself, not "How can some clearly contrasting types be naturally, and funnily, brought together on the stage, how can I then make them behave in a dramatically truthful and convincing way?" but simply, "How can I make this scene amusing to the audience?" whether it be convincing or not.

The result is that, at times, we are enjoying some neatly written comedy with genuine sociological value, and a background pleasingly symbolic, in which an older, simpler, sophisticated generation is outwitted by a subtler new one; and, a moment later, are jarred upon by a scene of broad farce, altogether out of key with what has preceded it, and what must follow.

"The Lord of the Manor" is just our old friend, the irascible squire, of Victorian farce—with a difference. Simple-minded, explosive, yet, according to his lights, just and honest, he lives with a charming wife, and a flighty son, in one of old England's ancestral homes. Life has not been going smoothly with him. His pig keeper has left him; his son has engaged himself to a young person below the cast of Vere de Vere; and a climax, which the author calls "a coup d'état," their newly established village council has decided that, in the absence of sufficient local housing room, three persons are, at once, to be billeted, officially, at the Hall.

Now that idea, though dramatically well worn, affords material for genuine comedy; and in one of the three billeted ones—young Jim Bridge from Canada—the easy freedom of whose life and philosophy "not heard" the weight of a wretched tradition, "wins the heart and hand of pretty Miss Barbara—the author has provided the real thing; for those scenes, and others also, were charming, or at least entertaining, and rang true. The pity is that, for one of the three interlopers, we were given a bibulous old soldier, whose legitimate place on the stage—if he has one—was rather a misc-hall sketch than a comedy-of-manners, such as this. His part marred the unity of the play.

As for the acting, Mr. Frank Cellier, always thorough and interesting in whatever he undertakes, and gifted with a peculiar faculty for portraying intelligently the unintelligent, put more into the title part than any other actor in London could have done, in my opinion. Miss Alex. Frisell, if physically, rather than mentally, is the right choice to play his understanding, and tactful, wife. I liked the persuasive acting of Miss Joan Henley as the willing discarding of aristocratic tradition; and that of Mr. Perrine, as the vigorous young man from overseas.

All the other members of the company were thoroughly efficient, and the play, despite a weak last act, makes an amusing entertainment. Yet I went home convinced that, with fewer expletives in the dialogue, and the two low-life parts dramatically toned down, we might easily have had a much sounder comedy than "The Lord of the Manor" in its present form provides. P. A.

"Faust" Revived by the Theater Guild

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Guild Theater the Theater Guild Acting Company in Goethe's "Faust," in an English prose version by Graham and Tristan Rawson. Directed by Friedrich Holl. Settings and costumes by Leonard Day. Music by Wolfgang Zeller. The cast:

Goethe.....Martin Wolfson
Mephistopheles.....Edward Hogan
Margaret.....Helen Chandler
Mephistopheles.....Dudley Digges
Faust.....George Fawcett
The Voice of the Earth Spirit.....Walter Connolly

A Young Person.....Edward Hogan
An Old Person.....William T. Hays
Student.....Stanley G. Wood
Sister.....Edwina Dagnall
The Witch.....Herbert J. Bierman
The Devil.....Eric Linden
The Witch.....Gale Sondergaard
Margaret.....Helen Chandler
Mephistopheles.....Dudley Digges
Faust.....George Fawcett
The Voice of the Earth Spirit.....Walter Connolly

Expectancy ran high from the moment announcement was made that the Theater Guild in its eleventh year, with its fine background of progress, was to revive this play of plays. We had seen many performances of what were considered by connoisseurs to be garbled and distorted versions of "Faust," acted by Henry Irving, Lewis Morrison, John Griffith and others, but the promise that we were now to see for the first time in America in an English version the play that Goethe wrote. Here seemed an opportunity for the doing of a great thing in the theater, and the Theater Guild has proved itself. Yet the present reviewer, who regards himself as one of the Theater Guild's staunch admirers, cannot speak of this production in terms other than lukewarm.

Considering the dramatic opportunity offered and the possibilities of present-day stage lighting with its effects such as "spotting," "fade-outs," "fade-ins," etc., Mr. Simonson has not risen to the level of his own play. The play, as presented, is a disappointing scene in the history of the theater. The director, Herr Friedrich Holl, may be responsible in a measure for the disappointing scenic arrangement in that he lowers his curtain and brings up his house lights after each scene, thus splitting the mood of the audience 16 times. No serious play can hold the attention and concentration of a present-day audience if subjected to such a severe test. Some one of the many systems of lighting, and scene by fading out the lights while the next scene is being "fade-in"—this without lowering the curtain—should have been employed.

Gordon Craig's "Macbeth"

The long expected designs by Gordon Craig for George C. Tyler's production of "Macbeth," in which Margaret Anglin will be seen as Lady Macbeth with Lyn Harding as Macbeth, William Farnum as Banquo and Basil Gill as Macduff, are in New York in the hands of the scene builders. Those vast scenic fantasies in the famous Niagara Peninsula

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Maxine Elliott's, 14 St. & 7 Ave. E. 8:30

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Listening

By KATHERINE GREY

Acting Values—III

[Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, 1928.]

MOMENTS of silence in acting are closely allied to those of listening; yet the former, nearly always, depends entirely on the power of an actor to make an audience feel what he is thinking; while listening involves as well what the player is hearing, whether it be a spoken word or a sound.

Among the great actors I have known, and the fine criticisms of acting I have read, listening has always been held as of the highest value. It is indeed part and parcel of acting, while little known, comprehended or used by those who, as Charles Coghlan once said, are "merely on the stage, but in no sense actors."

Added value is given to every speech by the way it is listened to; and sometimes the brilliancy of truly witty lines is dimmed or lost to an audience, because some unthinking actor has been "on the stage," but not in or of the scene, merely because he has not listened, but had nothing to say. Never having experienced in our joint handling of a scene, unfairness, with malice aforethought, from another player, I am able to believe it is a prevalent trick to try and detract from another, and draw attention to oneself; but I am sorry to say this is not an unknown condition in the theater. However, I do believe most players, who are truly great, would never need to, descend to such methods.

And I have seen the wonderful effects of the art of listening, as Fred Stone always makes it so plain, brought into all their productions, as Joe Weber enriched every one of the famous old Weber and Fields burlesques with it, and as every actor, in the finest sense of that word, strives to make it of the equal value to the one who practices it, of being an unselfish thing, which automatically lifts him into greater achievement.

In vaudeville acts, in musical comedy, a good listener is essential. Fred Stone always generously paid this tribute to his partner of many years, Dave Montgomery; while George Kelly, who has come through a good experience, both as actor and writer in vaudeville sketches, shows in each succeeding play he produces, his sensitive and acute knowledge of how necessary it is to have a speech listened to, and by an actor who is a good listener. James L. Ford, the magazine writer and newspaper critic, has said that the one thing that has convinced him that Shakespeare wrote the plays which bear his name, was that no one but an actor, as a writer of drama to be spoken, could have known and so constantly used, listening in varying forms, in each and every one of his plays.

A rule which was given me in my two days with Herne, and later repeated by Clyde Fitch, is essential. It is literally to listen to every word being spoken in a scene, as if you were hearing it for the first time. Herne said many times that listening was more than half of the act of acting, and while using his great attainments along this line in every part he himself acted, as dramatist and director, he gave the big opportunity to others as well.

In a Charles Frohman production I was given the opportunity of putting into practice something of what had been inculcated in me, regarding the value of listening, through my fortunate association with great actors and directors. In the first act of "Business is Business," Germaine, the part I was playing, is on the stage from the opening to the end of the act, and does not speak a dozen lines during that time; but as she afterward tells her lover, she has listened to all her heartless father's plans, while he has been talking with him. When the audience hears her tell this story in the second act, it would be almost ineffective had they not seen its effect on her, as she sat listening to it in the first act.

It was that performance that brought me the treasured compliment from Clyde Fitch, when he told me he was going to write a play for me.

JOHN HARTIGAN (BARITONE) will sing at Grotrian Hall, LONDON, ENGLAND, Nov. 13, 8:45 p. m. His voice has been well trained in the production of a smooth & well-sustained tone.—London Times.

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Listening

By KATHERINE GREY

some day, in which I should do nothing but listen. Shortly before he passed on, he sent me one of Paul de Kock's stories saying that he had found the character and the nucleus of the play he wanted to do. It was that of a woman who, through a great shock, is made dumb (shortly after the beginning of the first act), and never speaks again until in the last act another shock brings back her power of speech; but he was going to make her the dominant figure in every scene of the play, having her listen to all the others were saying without being able to make them understand her (she being unable either to read or write). Fitch never more than outlined it, and I was always sorry; it would have been such an interesting thing to do. Ever since, I have always welcomed any that gave me this wonderful opportunity in acting, of listening.

Listening never means merely standing still, keeping quiet; one can move, in sympathy, and yet enhance the value of another's word, but it must be delicately, truly, done with the right motive. Another effect of listening is gained, when one, utterly failed in the trial, unheeding, by some one word or phrase, is made to listen intently to what another is saying; or to reply to something he suddenly realizes he has heard, a moment or two after the word is spoken.

There is a vast difference between listening for something and listening to something. Rejane, the great French actress, in "Zaza," listened for the closing of the downstairs door, when Dufresne left her after their violent quarrel; she rushed to the window and stood there, and we in the audience, knew she was watching him walk away, although her back was toward us. And oh, what she put into that half-speech, half-laughed, half-sobbed phrase "And he never even looked back!" as the curtain fell.

Once I saw a performance of "The Merchant of Venice," when a young actress acting Portia in association with a recognized good Shylock (who was also an extremely fine stage director), utterly failed in the trial scene; first, because she would not accept the stage directions, and second, because she did not know enough of acting to realize that a speech must be listened to by those characters in the scene with her, to have any effect on the audience. Having refused the direction of her great associate, preferring to do it "as she felt it," as she said, he left her

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"The Red Robe"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

AT THE Majestic Theater, Messrs. A Shubert present Walter Woolf in "The Red Robe," with Helen Gilliland, a romantic play with music from a novel by Stanley Weyman. Music by Jean Gilbert. The cast:

Nanette.....Marjorie Peterson
Lionel.....Roland De Brissac
Captain La Roche.....Barnett Carter
Hercule.....Harry Lapino
Jacques.....Edwan Arbuckle
A Lady.....Peggy Dolan
Margaret De Pombal.....Roy Gordon
De Pombal.....Gerald Gilbert
Gil De Beraut.....Walter Woolf
Marie.....Violet Carlson
Jeanne.....Helen Gilliland
Sir John Blunt.....John H. Goldworthy
Louis XIII.....Joseph
Joseph.....Joseph
Sergeant Corbeau.....Edward Orchard
Francine.....Maudie Powers
Clair.....S. Herbert Bragotti
Lieutenant Mance.....Hugh Chivers
Sergeant Malpas.....Fred von Golshen
Albion.....John Barker
A Courtier.....Theo Bayer
The Prime Minister.....Edward Marshall
Louis XIII.....Edward Marshall

Like those lavishly illustrated editions of historical novels that bloom on the bookshop tables in the holiday season, upsetting our shopping schedules with their allure, "The Red Robe," a musical play, opens the pages of romance. It is doing its bit to bring glamour to the "Loops" fall theater.

The period of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu is the background for the story. It serves to introduce gowns of lovely hue and an air of intrigue and adventure, but as history is not to be taken too hard.

More important is the fact that the singing is good, that there are two songs, "The Roll of the Drum" and "Winces of Romance," which the audience can hum as it goes out, and memories of any number of charming stage pictures to carry away.

"The Red Robe" follows a succession of operettas such as "The Student Prince" and "The Vagabond King" that introduced a demand for this type of entertainment. It falls rightly into their class, yet it is not without freshness of its own. A ballet of 16 matched toe dancers, expert in their art, give piquancy to scenes of broad beauty. As drummers, smart with touches of black in their costumes and instruments, these "Chester Beat girls" accentuate the drum beats with a "toe dance" march. In another scene they are busy things in green, pale gold and pink, tossing darts in pastoral play. Then again they proutie in cos-

umes of tulip pink, fresh as cool spring flowers. Miss Helen Gilliland has the leading singing rôle. She is decorative as well as musical. Whether in black velvet of graceful lines or in a shimmering pale blue, she brings elegance to the scenes she enters.

Walter Woolf has a part which endows him with every virtue of the romantic hero—gallantry, loyalty, and a touch of the vagabond adventurer. But these time-honored qualities seem to leave Mr. Woolf with little opportunity to imagine the character for himself and so limit his appeal. However, he has a warm winning voice and grace of manner that in a measure compensates.

Violet Carlson shows herself a crack comedienne. With Barry Lupino, an actor seasoned in the making of merriment, she romps through the romance, somehow managing to keep her antics in key with the period background. She has the look, the shambling movements of a Raggedy Ann doll or a not too skillfully managed marionette, and in her shock of yellow hair, her naive wide eyes, her oddly regulated step, there is always humor. Her appearance in a stately period costume before the red-robed official of church and state proved her able to bring out the comic element without abusing propriety.

The character of Cardinal Richelieu, simplified for the purpose of the romance, was ably interpreted by José Ruben, whose rich continental voice did much for the rôle. D. D. K.

London Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—During Robert Atkins' tour in the Near East he will give, in Cairo, six Shakespearean plays as well as Shaw's "Pygmalion" and some eighteenth century plays.

At Brighton "The Mollusc" is being revived and will soon be presented in London. This play ran for 234 performances in 1907-8 in London. Constance Collier and Joseph Corne will be in the cast.

During the Festival Theater season at Cambridge, which opens on Oct. 10, there will be given "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "Prometheus," "As You Like It," and Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode."

Early in October "Topsy and Eva," a musical comedy version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be presented at the Gaiety. The Duncan Sisters who are responsible for the music and lyrics will also take part.

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Fred Miner, Manager.

SEDGEFIELD INN
SEDGEFIELD-GREENSBORO, N. C.

League Ready
to Investigate
Drink's Effects

Finnish Minister Tells of
Great Benefits Wrought
by Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—All temperance reformers will be glad to hear that the League of Nations has decided to take up the study of the effect of alcoholism. It is true that the resolution passed by the ninth Assembly is only a first step, for the Finnish, Swedish and Polish delegations were obliged, owing to the opposition of the wine-producing countries, to rule out the effects of wine, beer and cider from the investigation which is to be undertaken by the health organization of the League. But the fact that such a resolution should have been passed by a unanimous vote of the Assembly, in spite of the hostility of the liquor trade to any inquiry, is an encouraging sign of the advance of world opinion on this question.

The economic committee of the League is instructed to investigate the possibility of tightening up the conventions and agreements drawn up for the prevention of the smuggling of alcohol, and to submit any proposals that they consider appropriate to the Council of the League for that purpose. This, of course, has reference to the desirability of taking stricter measures by international action for the prevention of the smuggling of alcohol into prohibition countries, of which Finland is one.

The resolution ends with the words, "It is understood that this resolution does not refer to wine, beer or cider," but observers here do not believe that in the long run an investigation of this kind can be limited to the consideration of the effects of whiskey and other forms of spirits. Forty per cent of the convictions for drunkenness in London have been traced to the effects of beer. Even in Switzerland, in which light wines and beer and cider are the prevailing alcoholic drinks, the presence of the habitual drunkard is sufficiently attested by the fact that special measures have been taken in some of the cantons for his reformation by compulsory internment.

Mr. Holsti, the Finnish Minister to whose untiring efforts the passing of the resolution by the ninth Assembly is largely due, is especially interested in the prevention of smuggling because Finland, with its long coast line, finds it difficult to enforce its prohibition law. He is convinced of the enormous advantage of prohibition to his country. Workmen who formerly lived in slums can now buy their own flats, and their families are better fed and clothed, for the wage which was formerly spent on drink is now spent on the home. Savings bank deposits are increasing, and gradually the whole standard of life is rising in Finland.

No one who knew Finland before prohibition and has visited it since could fail, according to Mr. Holsti, to be convinced of the beneficial effects of prohibition. It has made of the well-being and happiness of the people by lifting the burden of misery that unrestricted drinking produced.

Greater Boston

Hotel Lincolnshire

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Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential features, shops, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.

A new hotel, quiet and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service a la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

Descriptive Booklet on Request
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

Telephone BACK Bay 4500

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Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin.

American Plan Dining Room
10 minutes' walk from Christian Science Church.

Ownership Management of
HERBERT G. SUMMERS

INDO-AFGHAN AIR
SERVICE FORESEEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Afghan Government, it is reported, has issued instructions to the Governor of Jalalabad for the preparation of four landing grounds for airplanes in his province. Further three officers of the Afghan Royal Air Force, it is stated, arrived at Dhakka recently for the purpose of choosing a site for a landing ground there. This news, if correct, indicates an Afghan air service which will, in the first instance, be established between Kabul and Jalalabad and subsequently extended to Peshawar. In the Northwest frontier province, provided, of course, a suitable agreement is reached by them with the Indian Government. If an Indo-Afghan air service is inaugurated another important link between India and Afghanistan will have been forged.

Afghanistan already possesses two important air services. The first between Kabul and Tashkent is a fifty-five Russian-Afghan concern. The second is purely an Afghan venture started very recently—it is an air mail and passenger service running between Kabul and Mazarsharif.

BRITISH RELIEF FUND
FOR WORKLESS MINER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new fund to help the 300,000 unemployed coal miners in Britain has been opened. It has been organized by the Miners' Federation, a trade union representing some 625,000 workers, which invites subscriptions at its headquarters, 65 Russell Square, London, E.C.4. It is to supplement a fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London last spring, which resulted in the raising of nearly £100,000.

The money is needed to supplement the state assistance already given to those out of work. Gifts of clothing and boots will also be welcomed.

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Managing Director
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Rates \$3 per day and upward

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CHARLES H. EDWARDS, Manager.

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Seattle's NEW WASHINGTON Hotel

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Rooms \$3 upwards All Bath

THE CLIFT
SAN FRANCISCO

COTTON CLOTH
MARKET SHOWS
IMPROVEMENT

Has Brisk and Steady Week
—Sales Exceed Output
—Prices Firmer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 16.—The primary cotton cloth market enjoyed a brisk and steady business last week, after a slight hesitation on Monday, when it awaited the government report on the condition of the cotton crop as of Oct. 1.

While the report did not have the stimulating effect that was expected by many, it served to establish the present price level and a firm basis. Reports of business for the month of September have also been published, which show that business for that month was the largest yet attained in any September, and the largest volume of any month since January, 1927, when cotton was selling at 12c. Sales were 5.5 million yards, or 5.5 million yards, and the unfilled orders on the books increased 37.1 per cent over the previous month.

These figures show that the curtailment program carried out during the spring and summer has gone far toward putting the trade into normal condition. While an actual scarcity of cotton is still in evidence, it is not as serious as it was in the spring. Sales in general for the week are reported to have been 20 per cent ahead of production.

Prints Sell in Large Volume
Large buyers have been active in the print cloth section, and have placed orders for a large volume of these goods. The 37-inch 5.5-yard yardage has been a favorite number and has advanced in price from 5 1/2c to 6c for quick and to 6 1/2c for future delivery. The 38-inch 5.5-yard yardage began the week at 7 1/2c but soon recovered to 7 3/4c and finished the week at 8c. The 38 1/2-inch 5.5-yard yardage at 9c for early delivery, but at 9 1/2c for delivery after November. The 40 squares were popular at 10c for spot to 10 1/2c for future delivery.

Among the sheetings, one of the favorite numbers was the 48x40s 5.5-yard which sold at 6c for spot and 6 1/2c for future delivery. The same yardage 5.5-yard brought 6 1/2c and the 40-inch 2.85-yard moved at 11 1/2c for nearby delivery.

There was a brisk business in wide goods for the automobile trade in wide goods for the first quarter of next year. The mills making these goods are sold up to the end of the year, and all sales are for delivery in 1929. Drills 54-inch 1.35-yard sold at 15c, and the 57-inch 1.35-yard at 15 1/2c. Sheet 52-inch 2.85-yard brought 17c and the 52-inch 3.85-yard 11c. Steadies 54-inch 1.35-yard moved at 25c, and the 55-yard at 25c. Broke 54-inch 1.35-yard and the 55-yard at 25c. Wide cantons brought 35c on the basis of 35c a pound for the best quality.

Cotton Ducks Prices Heavy
Pajama checks, 72x90s, moved at 8 1/2c, and the 64x90s at 7 1/2c. Cotton duck is one section where a surplus stock still serves to keep prices at or near the low point of the year. They are still selling on the 15c basis. Broadcloths continue in good demand at advancing prices. The 40x60s carded sold at 9 1/2c, and the 100x60s at 11 1/2c. The 112x60s brought 12 1/2c for spot and 12 3/4c for delivery beyond December. The combed broadcloths were more active than the carded varieties. This is partly due to the restriction of the New Bedford mills, many of which have succeeded in reinstating contracts which were suspended at the time of the strike.

Rayon Goods Active
These restatements were confined almost solely to plain combed rayon goods, such as broadcloths, and shirtings. A strong demand for chamber and gingham. Much of this demand has been for export. It is reported that 37 per cent of the rayon goods last week were for the export trade.

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Rayon and cotton mixed goods were moderately active, with 64x90s bringing 14 1/2c with foreign rayon and 15 1/2c with domestic rayon. The 64x90s sold at 15 1/2c with foreign rayon and 16 1/2c with domestic rayon. The 64x90s rayon and cotton dobies brought 15 1/2c with foreign rayon and 16 1/2c with domestic rayon. The 64x90s rayon and cotton dobies brought 15 1/2c with foreign rayon and 16 1/2c with domestic rayon.

All rayon twills 30 to 40-inch 22x48s with 150 denier rayon and filling sold at 37 1/2c to 39 1/2c. Rayon and silk taffetas 40-inch 12x52s with 150 denier rayon and filling sold at 37 1/2c to 39 1/2c. Rayon and silk taffetas 40-inch 12x52s with 150 denier rayon and filling sold at 37 1/2c to 39 1/2c.

New York Bank Stocks

Bank	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
American	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Bank of America	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Bank of New York	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Chase	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Citibank	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
First Nat'l	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Fourth Nat'l	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Manhattan	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Mechanics	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Morgan	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Nat'l City	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Nat'l Ind	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Nat'l Merc	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Nat'l Trust	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Rockefeller	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Union	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Wells	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Windsor	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
Woolworth	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220

NEW YORK
BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Bond	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ala. Rubber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Continued on page 16)

CONDITIONS
IN DOMINATION
ENCOURAGING

Success of Grain Crop Is
Spur to Farmers—Trade
Level High

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The remarkable success of this year's grain crop in Canada has acted as an incentive to farmers, and already it is evident that with good weather prevailing during the remainder of this month a greatly increased acreage of land will be prepared for next spring.

Thrashing in Western Canada has been well advanced, and is practically completed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. About 15 per cent of the wheat and 25 per cent of the oats grain have been thrashed in the latter provinces. Deliveries have been unusually heavy.

In the Province of Quebec harvest is about complete, and the grain generally is well advanced. In most sections of Ontario favorable weather for farm operations has prevailed, and farmers are well advanced in their work. In the Maritime Provinces the gathering of good crops is proceeding satisfactorily.

Manufacturing as a whole continues at a higher level than ever before, although some industries are still operating under difficulties which are expected to be cleared up in the near future. The pulp and paper, coarse cotton, woolen and leather footwear industries fall into the latter category.

Orders for Steel Mills
The steel mills have obtained new orders which, with the continued heavy demand for their other products, insure the continuance of operations at a rate close to that established in the early summer, when it was the highest since the war period.

The country's external trade for the first six months of the present year has been upon a considerably higher level than that for the first two-thirds of 1927. The figures show an increase in the ratio of exports to imports of 10 per cent over the corresponding period of 1927.

The Department of Finance reports a reduction of \$7,502,541 in the net debt of the Dominion at the end of the first six months of the year, as compared with \$7,502,541 at the end of July. The total current loans held in Canada at the end of August amounted to \$167,367,254, which was an increase of \$2,448,919 over the amount at the end of July.

The bank statement for the month of August shows that loans held by Canadian banks outside the Dominion increased by \$29,448,919, as compared with \$25,180,877 at the end of the previous month. The statement also shows that the Dominion's external trade for the first six months of the present year has been upon a considerably higher level than that for the first two-thirds of 1927.

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PACKER HIDES ARE
WEAK AND SALES
ARE AT MINIMUM

New business in the packer hide market was practically at a standstill during the week ended Oct. 13. The reported sales within that period did not reach an aggregate of 10,000 hides.

Stocks are plentiful and receipts are coming in freely on certain selections, and the market is being well supplied. The larger tanners and outside operators predict that the packers will soon adjust prices to a point where their surplus stocks will move as a prevention of further increase in stocks, which are already very high. It is a buyer's market and is likely to so continue.

The country hide market is still dull and sales are few. Hides have weakened to 21c. New York funds, and are a bit uneasy.

Packer calfskins are a shade weaker with offerings at 23c. Calfskins of 25c. Chicago city calfskins sold down to 25c. City kip is offered at 23c.

Sales of 5,000 September/October northern packer kips are reported at 25c. Sales of 15,000 southern kips, 7,000 overweights and 6,000 branded were reported at a basis of 23-24-25c.

The only confirmed sales of packer hides reported by the Chicago market during the week ended Oct. 13 follow:

Hide	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
4,000 Sept-Oct native steers	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
1,000 Sept-Oct native steers	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
1,000 Sept-Oct native steers	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2

Current quotations follow:

Hide	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Call loans—new rate	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Commercial paper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Customers' loans	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Time loans	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Four to six months	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

Today's Previous
Bar silver in New York 35c 35c
90 days 35c 35c
Bar gold in London 113 1/2 113 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$115,000,000 \$2,040,000,000
Clearings \$115,000,000 \$2,040,000,000
R. R. bank credit 42,285,441 140,000,000

Acceptance Market
30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
60 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
90 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
120 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
180 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
240 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
360 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Bank	Rate
Atlanta	5 1/2
Boston	5 1/2
Chicago	5 1/2
Cleveland	5 1/2
Dallas	5 1/2
Denver	5 1/2
Indianapolis	5 1/2
Kansas City	5 1/2
Los Angeles	5 1/2
Madison	5 1/2
Minneapolis	5 1/2
New York	5 1/2
Philadelphia	5 1/2
Pittsburgh	5 1/2
Portland	5 1/2
San Francisco	5 1/2
St. Louis	5 1/2
St. Paul	5 1/2
Seattle	5 1/2
Wash. D.C.	5 1/2
Winnipeg	5 1/2
Wm. Can. Bank	5 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current rates of foreign exchange compared with the last previous figures are as follows:

Country	Rate
Argentina	100 = 100
Australia	100 = 100
Belgium	100 = 100
Canada	100 = 100
France	100 = 100
Germany	100 = 100
Italy	100 = 100
Japan	100 = 100
Netherlands	100 = 100
Portugal	100 = 100
Spain	100 = 100
Sweden	100 = 100
Switzerland	100 = 100
U.S.A.	100 = 100
U.K.	100 = 100
U.S.S.R.	100 = 100
U.S.S.R.	100 = 100

Western Union Telegraph
Western Union Telegraph Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1928, reports estimated net income of \$11,340,000, or 11.34 per cent of the total revenue of \$100,000,000. This compares with \$11,340,000, or 11.34 per cent of the total revenue of \$100,000,000 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1927.

M. A. Hanna Co. Income
M. A. Hanna Co. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, a net income of \$2,748,441, or 11.34 per cent of the total revenue of \$24,200,000. This compares with \$2,748,441, or 11.34 per cent of the total revenue of \$24,200,000 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.

Oil Production Increase
A Canadian crude oil production in the week ended Oct. 13 averaged 42,500 barrels a day, or an increase of 400 barrels from the previous week.

U.S. RY. DIVIDEND
LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Ry. Tinto Co. Ltd. declared interim dividend of 15 shillings on the common.

On her recent eastward voyage her passengers were able to reach various countries on the Continent in six or seven days out of New York, and the Cunard Line has sent out a circular to its agents noting this fact. From New York to Switzerland the passengers on the vessel were enabled to make connections enabling them to make the journey in six days and one hour; to Italy, six days, six hours; to Germany, six days, six hours; to Austria, seven days, one hour.

Spurred on apparently by the forthcoming fast times to be made by the new Lloyd liners—Bremen and Europa—the other lines have been expediting the crossing time of their vessels. The Ile de France of the French Line has established herself as a consistent six-day ship; the Paris of the same line has been making a six-day run with consistency during the past season. The Olympia of the White Star Line has crossed in six days more frequently than was the case in former years, and other ships have similarly been speeded up.

The new German vessels will, it is reported, make average speeds of 24 1/2 knots, indicating that they will have to achieve a high record of 23 knots in order to maintain the 26-knot average.

African Cruises
The French Line has scheduled another series of African cruises for the coming winter, with the steamship France sailing from New York on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, and March 14 for

Good Automobile Tires

BROAD CLAIMS
PROVEN FACTS

Every so often, as you know, some manufacturer so improves his product as to gain a position of ascendancy, at least for a time, over his contemporaries. This is, in our honest opinion, the position of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company today. Goodyear is now making their Double Eagle tire and tube, a tire designed to last the life of the average car, a tire that Goodyear claims gives greater non-skid traction than any tire ever built, that makes your car run easier;

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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EDITORIALS

The Alcoholic Issue

THE Hon. Josephus Daniels, who is having difficulty in endeavoring to harmonize his historic and unsullied reputation as an earnest prohibitionist with his support of Governor Smith, winds up a labored editorial on the subject with this paragraph:

Moral—Let every Democratic speaker emphasize what Senator Shepard, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, says: "Prohibition is in no danger." If that truth can sink into the minds of all the people, the solid South will be solid for Smith and he will carry western dry states also.

It is difficult to tell exactly what would constitute danger to prohibition in the estimation of the man who can be at once a supporter of the Anti-Saloon League and a Smithwet. If it would not endanger prohibition to have the candidate who is recognized as the leading enemy of prohibition in the whole United States elected to the Presidency, what would? Such a victory would necessarily carry the irresistible conclusion that the majority of the people of the United States opposed prohibition. The installation in the White House of such a candidate would mean that every judicial appointment to be made by the President would be that of a man hostile to prohibition. It would, despite Governor Smith's promise to enforce the law as President, blandly forgetful of the fact that he has not enforced it as Governor, unquestionably result in the appointment as prohibition officials of men hostile to the law. Prohibition is not in danger because of any possible repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That is out of the question. But it would be endangered in the unthinkable event of Mr. Smith's election.

The closing paragraph of an editorial in the Oklahoma City Oklahoman, a paper which has always been quite as loyally Democratic as Mr. Daniels' Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, expresses the truth more clearly:

A vote for Smith is a vote against prohibition. A vote for Smith is a vote for more alcohol. The issue cannot be hidden. It cannot be evaded. It cannot be denied. Every citizen who wants more alcohol should vote for Governor Smith. Those who want less alcohol or none at all should vote against Governor Smith. The Milwaukee message of the Democratic nominee leaves no Oklahoma voter in the dark.

Children and the Nations

THE Japanese doll and the Mexican school bag projects sponsored by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children illustrate the truism that one of the best ways to cultivate understanding and good will among the nations is to bring the children of these respective countries into a sympathetic knowledge of one another. The 13,000 dolls recently sent to the children of Japan by the children of the United States were looked upon as bearers of friendship. Responsible statesmen in Japan declared that nothing in recent years had so favorably impressed the Japanese people as the sending of these dolls by American children.

Now, under the auspices of this Committee on World Friendship Among Children, as many as 30,000 school bags have been sent to the youth of Mexico. The Mexican Department of Education has repeatedly affirmed that the thousands of Mexican children who received these bags may be expected to grow into maturity with a totally new and better understanding of their northern neighbors. A course on international friendship has been written into the curriculum of the primary schools of Mexico, due largely to this friendship project from the children of the United States. Youthful hands have thus been stretched across the Rio Grande, and the nations on either side have been brought closer together.

The educational departments of the League of Nations Unions in many countries are busily engaged in a similar type of endeavor. Children are being shown that rivalries and quarrels between nations, as between individuals, create fear and suspicion, in the wake of which come misunderstanding and war. These same children are being made to see that they can hold their own personal points of view and still remain friendly, and that if each will concede something to the other there will be no strife and all disputes will be settled amicably. It is then only a short step to that larger understanding of national contacts where friendly concessions are made by the various nations for the sake of peace.

Games are being employed that will give children an understanding of other peoples, their daily life, their food and clothing, their homes, their work, their play and their national festivals. Lantern slides and motion pictures are brought into this drama of international instruction to tell their silent story of races and nations beyond distant seas. So, too, these children are made to realize how dependent each nation is upon the other for raw materials and for cultural aids.

Similarly, children are being taught to regard the nations of the earth in terms of the family. Any child can readily grasp the idea of a family of nations when it is presented to him in the familiar terms of his own home environment and experience. As in a family of children, so in a family of nations, there must be the willingness to give and take and to team together for the larger benefit of each and all. Children are acquiring, in this way, a rather extensive knowledge of the international institutions that have

been established in Geneva and elsewhere for the maintenance of peace.

It is too early as yet accurately to measure the potential influence for good of this type of instruction. It is when we interpret this broader philosophy of child instruction upon the background of the schoolroom provincialism of former days that we are able to appreciate the significance of the newer pedagogy. We may confidently believe, however, that the future will eventuate in prolonged periods of peace as the children of today become the citizens and the empire builders of tomorrow.

Cuban Friendship

THE address of President Machado of Cuba delivered before the thirtieth annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans was especially significant in that it brought to the front again the sentiment of some of the people of Cuba who favor the repeal of the Platt Amendment. This amendment is that part of the Constitution of Cuba wherein that Government promises not to incur debts which her current revenues will not bear, establishing the right of the United States to intervene in the affairs of the island if necessary for the protection of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of a government adequate for protection of life, property and individual liberty.

Inasmuch as this is an integral part of the Constitution of Cuba, it would seem to be the province of the Cuban Government to repeal it and not bring the issue up as a matter of international accord. The latter, however, is what President Machado is evidently desirous of doing. In his address he was quoted as saying: "Cuba is today one of the countries that most freely exercises its sovereignty in spite of interpretations that are made regarding the Platt Amendment, accusing the United States of an imperialism that, if it existed, would be the negation of the principles contained in its Declaration of Independence."

That there has been misinterpretation of the ambitions of the United States in the Latin-American countries is a matter of common knowledge. The issue is one that is whispered about every time precautions are taken to protect the investments of the citizens of the United States in those countries. Yet it should be apparent to the Cubans, as well as to any other peoples who are inclined to criticize that country for its alleged imperialism, that the measures adopted by the United States to support stable governments among the American republics are designed, not for the purpose of interfering with but more particularly for the purpose of preventing the exploitation of those peoples involved.

The relations existing between Cuba and the United States are today far more economic than political. And it is patent to most observers that Cuba's interest in maintaining such rich connections should outweigh the ambitions of her political critics. It is true that the Platt Amendment has brought America's ambitions to the bar of international opinion. Did the United States assume undue advantages under it, it should warrant the severest censure. Did American citizens abrogate special protection in their Cuban enterprises, it would likewise merit censure. If there happens to be any likelihood of either coming about, then certainly the amendment should be reconsidered. But until that eventuality arises the issue is purely hypothetical and largely untenable.

The Not-So-Loud-Speaker

THE necessity for moderation in the use of mechanical improvements makes itself felt in various ways, particularly in the United States, where there is not the financial stringency to impose an automatic restraint. A new problem of this nature, not so obvious as some, though none the less urgent, is presented by the all-popular radio.

The past summer may be said to have been the first in which virtually the entire population found itself equipped with the radio loudspeaker. As the warm weather came, and the windows of the suburbs and other residential resorts were flung wide open, the loudspeaker suddenly developed a supremely dominating rôle, pouring forth its streams of strangely mixed symphonies and jazz, the clatter of xylophone, the throb of the harp, the muffled boom of the "announcer," and the measured phrase of the political harangue. Into the street it came, into the apartments and houses, and not a nook or a secluded sanctum but was liable to be invaded by the penetrating chorus.

Were there some who sought a peaceful hour for writing or study, or a quiet evening in enjoyment of a favorite book, they might congratulate themselves if their purpose was not imperiled by an operative tenor clamorously displaying his top C, or an exuberant sportsman booming out the details of some thrilling contest, or some other lively entertainment transmitted from a loudspeaker in close proximity.

The problem will no doubt be solved without difficulty, once it is realized to be a problem. The radio is a new device and capable of modification. The student, the writer and the reader have pursued their peaceful callings since the dawn of history. They have always demanded their quiet corner, and society, for its own sake as well as for theirs, will see that their demands are granted. Once it is generally understood that the loudspeaker, at its loudest with the windows flung open, is liable to impede the neighbor in his legitimate pursuits—a fact that many owners of these instruments have been slow to appreciate—there is no doubt that the necessary steps to tone down the loudspeaker will be cheerfully taken and the difficulty, like other difficulties attendant upon a mechanical age, will be satisfactorily solved.

Mass Production and Quality

ASSUMPTIONS based upon the enormously increased output of manufactures, made practicable by the use of improved machinery on the largest possible scale that an industry warrants, hold that what has acquired the term "mass production" is to be the prevailing form of industrial development in the future. The amazing success of operation in great units shown in the manufacture of motor

vehicles, and in some other important lines of industry, has prompted efforts to extend the practice to almost every form of production, and industrial engineers have even urged that agriculture should be changed from individual farms to great corporations using the latest improved implements.

The desire for bigness, and efficiency in turning out the largest possible volume of products, has become an ideal toward which the ambitious owners of manufacturing plants turn with hopes that they too may become the leaders in their particular field. To attain this aim new combinations of industrial corporations are being formed; new labor-saving machinery is being devised; "vertical trusts," in which one industry furnishes all its raw materials, are controlling more and more the sources of supply; while the smaller manufacturers wonder whether they will be able to withstand the competition of their great rivals.

Whether, in the coming fierce struggle for markets that will result from the gradual absorption of thousands of small mills and factories into a few great combinations, the interests of the multitudes of consumers will be regarded as of more importance than the rate of profits to stockholders, is a question for which the managers of "mass production" industry must find an adequate answer. Mere cheapness may not be wholly desirable if it involves any departure from the standards of quality, materials, design and workmanship that have obtained in the past. In certain industries, such as the manufacture of women's gloves and various other products, it has been found that the small industry has been able to produce more desirable articles at a lower cost. No matter how the manufacture of furniture, for instance, may be centralized, there will be found a market for the products of small concerns, making a few articles and making them distinctively well out of good materials, and in the case of "consumer goods," in which quality and design play a large part, there will doubtless be always a field for the small producer's wares.

Western Sports in Japan

THE city of Osaka, industrial center of the Japanese Empire, is considering the purchase of land and the laying out of a municipal golf course there which would be free to all. It would be the first public golf course in Japan, although that game has made numerous converts during recent years and is now being extensively played. Heretofore, as has been previously the case in the United States, it has been regarded as a game for the wealthy and leisured classes only, and not for the clerk or factory worker. The cost of constructing a course and the time required for playing the game have seemed to many Japanese to be beyond their reach.

If, now, the city of Osaka goes ahead with its plan and provides a free golf course easily accessible to its 2,000,000 residents, this drawback will be eliminated there, and golf will receive an opportunity to become as genuinely popular and widespread as have baseball and tennis among the Japanese. Of the many phases of European and American culture which modern Japan has seen fit to import and adapt to its own uses probably none outranks Anglo-Saxon sports with their accompanying sense of sportsmanship and fair play.

Apart from other benefits resulting from games and recreation, Japan is gaining an immeasurably valuable gift through the adoption of Western sports. In old Japan, sport was of a highly competitive nature between individuals. It was, in fact, designed primarily as training for the soldier on the field of battle. The youth so trained had, of necessity, inculcated in him the idea of besting his antagonist at all costs. Individualism was cultivated at the expense of co-operation. Most Western sport prompts quite a different attitude and outlook in those participating in it. The individual must perforce sink himself and his own desire to shine in favor of the good of the team. He is taught, moreover, to take defeat in a sportsmanlike manner and to remain friends with his victor. The present generation of youthful Japanese who are being subjected to this training cannot but differ in some degree from their forbears. From the playing fields of Japan they will carry the sense of sportsmanship into bank and factory, into editorial office and international conference. Not only Japan but the world as a whole is decidedly the gainer from the avidity with which present-day Japan has seized upon Anglo-Saxon sport and its spirit of fair play.

Editorial Notes

No task, however stupendous, seems to daunt the engineer. In constructing the new Tyne bridge, just opened in England, the engineers were required to keep the river traffic free from impediment. The difficulty of such a task can best be appreciated when it is stated that the high-level span is 551 feet and that it links busy Newcastle with Gateshead. Such a restriction, successfully met, goes to show that no problem is unsolvable.

Bagpipes, says a wag with unbounded assurance, were invented in Italy. Another authority finds records regarding them in Italy in the Middle Ages. Still another claims references to them in Biblical times, and Ireland is reputed to have had them in the fifth century. Authorities differ on the time they were introduced in Scotland. Seems to be anybody's guess.

Curiously enough at a time when aspersions are being cast upon the private character of Dickens, figures are printed which show that he remains the most popular of British authors. A recent contest placed Dickens first, Scott second, Stevenson third, Dumas fourth, and Thackeray fifth. This in itself should help to stem the tide of criticism.

Grain dealers of the United States who have been arbitrating trade disputes since 1902 favor uniform arbitration laws in every state. They are loud in their praise of conciliation over legal procedure in reaching amicable agreements. Clean grain, they know well, is the result of much winnowing.

An Egyptian Fantasia

LA VISH, thorough and elaborate hospitality is the tradition of the East; but Eastern traditions are not always within Western capacity—especially when it comes to food. I had met an old Egyptian friend who had a model farm 100 miles south of Cairo in the Nile Valley.

"I want to give you a fantasia," he said. "When can you come? Next week? Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, any day?" Egyptian invitations are always in the grand manner and so couched as to be impossible to refuse. Not that I wanted to. It is not every foreigner who gets a chance to see Egyptian country life as nature. I accepted for Tuesday and made a mental reservation that on Monday I would eat nothing. Tuesday—if I knew anything about Egyptians—would be a Mardi Gras with a vengeance.

Four days later my host, dressed in flowing Arab robes, received me at his wayside station, a single platform and a shed, set in the multicolored flatness of some of Egypt's richest land—regular chesslike squares, brown in the fallow, emerald green in clover, and russet yellow with ripening maize. He piloted me across a sluggish canal which, tradition has it, was planned by Joseph during the sojourn in Egypt, and thence up a slope into his village where his family, in feudal fashion, have lived for centuries.

From without, with its walls and battlements, it recalled days when Bedouin raids from the near-by desert were fierce and frequent; but, once through its deep castellated gateway, I stepped into a setting which might have been taken straight out of "Beau Geste": A village street, palm-shaded and flanked by unbroken walls of mud houses, mysterious and of the East with their low arched doorways and tiny haphazard windows. Two camels lurching ahead of us with the silent tread of pad on sand. In my European clothes I felt absolutely incongruous.

We halted for a moment to watch a dark-eyed girl making the week's butter. To the left of a Nile folk song she swung to and fro a full-bellied goatkin of buffalo milk, suspended crazily from a tripod of palm stalks. Then we visited the stables and admired my host's fine horses. And so on down the street to inspect the village dovecote which looked for all the world like a Chinese pagoda, turreted and domed and housing no less than 60,000 birds.

Then it was open country—miles and miles of dark brown loam, stretching away eastward to the desert fringe and aridity. My host was a model farmer, working on

modern lines on a huge scale. He was plowing in preparation for next season's cotton sowing, with tractors and hawser-drawn, seven-bladed plows, and I listened to facts and figures: lengths of staple, yield, irrigation; and as I listened, all around there was a cheerful, intense and skillfully supervised energy which, in time, would contribute cotton to keep Western spindles humming.

So far the tour had been educative. Now was the time for the fantasia. Lunch was served in a palm grove in the shade of an Arab tent. It was an Egyptian menu, melukia, a rich spinach soup, rice and chickens' livers, stuffed cucumbers, a whole roasted lamb which overflowed its dish, a pastry of buffalo's cheese—and much else, all excellent but very filling.

I was grateful for the long chair placed in the shadow of palms on one side of the sanded courtyard which fronted my host's house. Round the remaining sides was grouped the whole population of the village: a pipe and on-ton band droned from a corner; and motionless in my center, mounted on a much adorned Arab mare, an aged Bedouin, the champion trick rider of the Nile valley. This way and that he twisted his mount in rough time with the music. Finally he stood erect in the saddle to fire an antediluvian musket in the air.

He was succeeded in the arena by enormous fellahin (peasant) quarterstaff fighters, who, capering slowly round each other in huge elastic bounds, whirled their staffs high above their heads. The engage was quick, wood on wood—stout blows—and defeat to the man who lost his staff.

The climax of the entertainment was at hand. The old trick rider was to climb the narrow-staircase of a two-story house. The mare put no foot on the flat roof, silhouetted against the sky erect on the back of his patient steed and firing ecstatic fire de joie into the air. I applauded loudly and hotly and soon the old Bedouin was before me, introduced by my host and making obeisance as though I were the Shah of Persia.

I congratulated him to the full extent of my knowledge of Arabic and, as a memento of the pleasure he had given me, presented him with a little brass camel hanging from my watch chain, which I had won the previous Christmas out of a de luxe cracker. He hung it on the bridle of his shrewd old mare and thanked me for it.

My host settled heavily in the chair alongside me and clapped his hands. Two Berberine servants appeared bearing a table groaning with sweet cakes and other refreshments.

My host escorted me back to the train. "Tell me," he said, as we shook hands, "are you sure you had enough to eat?" O. T.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN. The return of Gustav Hartmann, the "Iron Gustav," as he is known throughout Germany, was one of the most remarkable sights Berlin has ever witnessed. Who is Gustav Hartmann? He is an old cabby driver who drove with his ramshackle cab and his horse with the peculiar name of "Grasmus" many months ago from Berlin to Paris and from Paris back to Berlin. For the sake of sensation? No. Because he wanted to draw the attention of the world to the pitiful lot of those old men who have served their city well for twenty and thirty years and now have been pushed aside by the modern taxicab. Tens of thousands of people lined the streets from the furthest part of the West End, through the Tiergarten, along Unter den Linden, the Wilhelm Strasse, down to the building of the Ullstein Publishing Company in the Koch Strasse. It was a peculiar crowd. A crowd as a crowd should be, representing the unknown masses of a great city. Workmen and women, unemployed, janitors, small employees. Not the erect figures of members of Boy Scout and other similar organizations, not the elegantly dressed crowd of the West End. The entrance of the Iron Gustav and of Grasmus was triumphant. A deputation of cab drivers in antediluvian carts preceded him, cabs with enthusiasts followed. He himself sat buried under flags and flowers and medals on the box of his cab, which has seen the world. The crowd surged up, cheers filled the air, flowers were showered on him, the Secretary of State of the President waved from the balcony of the President's palace. Henry Porten, Germany's most excellent and serious film artist, welcomed him. For a brief moment of time traffic came to a hopeless jumble. But no one minded. Everybody was smiling, waving, chattering, shouting to Gustav, to his neighbor, to the world in general. It was an ovation heartier and more sincere than shown many a famous personality heretofore. What was it that moved the heart of the population in this strange manner? What were all these people, who had waited for hours in the streets, celebrating? They were honoring an act of kindness performed by one of their own for his fellow men. And perhaps there was just a grain of sentimentality in their emotions, for here they were greeting a figure representing the past, the age of calm and restfulness. Maybe they felt that Gustav and Grasmus had saved just a little of this peace for the new generation, for had they not proved that it was possible in this age of airwaves and wireless to drive quite slowly and meditatively from one capital to another in the very center of Europe? And speaking of Grasmus, now that a fund has been established for old cab drivers, maybe, so it was recently suggested here, something will be done for all the worthy Grasmuses which are still faithfully performing their work on the hard pavements of the capitals of the whole world.

The literary world undoubtedly will be interested in learning that the color table which Goethe painted himself and which was to serve as the title-page to the first edition of his book "Contributions to Optics" (published in 1791-1792), has been discovered in a library in Stuttgart, as Dr. W. Junk announced at a meeting of book lovers here. This table had been lost; in fact, it was believed that Goethe had only announced it on the title-page, but had never published it. It is true that the fact that the physicist Grenner had described it in his Journal of Physics in 1797 seemed to indicate that it had been published. But those desiring to drive quite slowly and meditatively from one capital to another in the very center of Europe? And speaking of Grasmus, now that a fund has been established for old cab drivers, maybe, so it was recently suggested here, something will be done for all the worthy Grasmuses which are still faithfully performing their work on the hard pavements of the capitals of the whole world.

Visitors from abroad often comment on the black, glistening appearance of the roads in Berlin. This peculiar color is produced by the continual polishing of the asphalt by the rubber tires of the automobiles. While the smooth surface of the roads is exceedingly pleasant on a dry day, it becomes dangerous on a wet day. The city authorities have now taken steps to remedy this condition. They have begun with the Tiergarten Strasse, one of the principal automobile speedways leading from the city to the residential West along the beautiful Tiergarten park. The surface has been cleaned of grease, hot tar has been poured over it and then a layer of grit spread across which was pressed flat by a roller. To "rough up"—to use the German term—one square meter of asphalt road in this way costs the city one mark. Since 8,000,000 of the 25,000,000 square meters of road surface in Berlin are asphalt, not less than \$2,000,000 will be needed to provide these roads with an anti-skid surface. That a beginning has been made is a triumph for the newspapers of this city. Led by the "B. Z. am Mittag," the local press started a campaign some time ago against the present road surface and published with every new report

of a collision caused by slippery asphalt a fresh demand for its removal. Their continual exhortations are now bearing fruit.

Tempo, a new daily, has made its appearance in the streets of Berlin. It is printed by the very active and enterprising Ullstein Publishing Company, which owns the Vossische Zeitung, one of Berlin's leading liberal newspapers; the B. Z. am Mittag, Berlin's only and very popular noonday paper; the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung, an excellent illustrated weekly of which about 1,800,000 copies are sold each week, and countless other well-known publications. The name of the paper is difficult to translate. It indicates speed, which word it may substitute occasionally when applied to automobiles, bicycles or rowboats. But it really means a display of energy, speed, alertness in life. For instance, one will speak of "Tempo" in an office. The new paper is to be a lightning reflection of events. It is published in several editions, following one another in quick succession. Part of its reporting is done by illustrations. It is not a paper which goes into matters very deeply, yet it is by no means as shallow as similar publications abroad. Whether it is really a worth-while addition from the point of view of ethics to the papers of Berlin is another question. Anyway, of all spectacular late evening papers it undoubtedly shows the highest standard, and this is an improvement in itself.

"Please name the twenty modern German authors, whose works were published after 1880, whom you think leading," was the question recently asked of 154 students of literature at the Berlin University. It was a very serious investigation conducted by a well-known society here which needed this material for its work. Among the students were young men and women who wanted to become authors, actors, writers, journalists and critics. The authors who held the four leading positions, all receiving more than 100 votes, were: Thomas Mann, 134 votes; Gerhart Hauptmann, 118; Reinier Maria Rilke, 112; Stephen George, 106. Richard Huch, the only woman in this list, held the ninth position with fifty-eight votes, followed by Thomas Mann's brother, Heinrich Mann. Frank Wedekind was sixth. Not a single vote was cast for Fritz von Unruh, and even Georg Kaiser received only twenty-four votes. Practically all the writers of serious books of high standards. Such popular authors as Rudolf Herzog and Walter Bloem were not even mentioned. And yet one cannot say that these twenty writers express any particular modern trend of thought. Their selection, however, is a remarkable sign of the high intellectual standards of certain circles of the German youth.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot assume responsibility for their publication, and this board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Liquor Makes for Slavery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Having lived in this city for forty-five years and having had ample opportunity to observe conditions under the "saloon régime" I cannot help but note the vast changes which have taken place in the interim of these years. "Old-timers" will remember the methods practiced by the St. Louis "tiger" in matters pertaining to politics and the shameful abuses prevalent in the early part of the period mentioned. It would be a waste of time to go into details, except to say that it was the fruitage of the saloon with all its attendant evils.

It has been a pleasure to note that where there were thousands of saloons scattered all over this city, you now find in their stead restaurants, dry-goods stores, shoe stores, meat shops and a great variety of other establishments which our wet friends would have us believe all sell liquor, something that is not the truth. On the contrary, the family is receiving many benefits through the actual abolition of the saloon, and drunkenness has diminished to a large extent. Each day sees additional old "bars" eliminated. Every liberty-loving individual, so called, knows that liquor makes a slave of a person who uses it and puts him into bondage instead of giving him the false sense of liberty he is prating about so much. St. Louis, Mo. L. F. T.

The Real Issue, After All

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: To the home voter, whose concern it is to learn how she shall vote so that the elements of government shall contribute to the prosperity, stability and better living conditions of her family, the constant dwelling on recriminations instead of on the real issues is an annoyance. The throwing of political mire, instead of arguments, by opposing candidates, brings to mind Mr. Hoover's words spoken before he went into this campaign. "The beating of tom-toms, throwing of mud, malice and hate, slinging of phrases and slogans are no contribution to national judgment. Constructive government is not conducted on slogans, it is built on sound judgment." Greenfield, Mass. MARY PRATT POTTER.